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Egyptians to Reopen Suez Canal in June 5

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, March 30 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat announced tonight that he would open the Suez Canal to international shipping on June 5 despite the threat of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to bring about an Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement in the Sinai.

Sadat's declaration, made in a televised speech to the National Assembly, took his listeners by surprise.

Egyptian officials, including Sadat, have stated frequently in the last few months that the canal would be opened only if Israel withdrew its forces from the Sinai for three years. The mandate expires in 1982.

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United Press International



Associated Press

BY LAND AND BY SEA—The flight of South Vietnamese continues as (top) a weeping father leads his family along a highway into Van Ninh and (bottom) a father and mother lift their child onto the deck of a Saigon ship that left Danang.

Political Motive Cited in Faisal Slaying

Saudi Probe Said to Suspect Plot

By Juan de Onis

RIYADH, March 30 (NYT)—An investigation into the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has uncovered evidence that the killing was carefully planned and was not the unreasoned act of a fanatic, according to official sources.

Some evidence points to a political motive on the part of the accused killer, Prince Faisal bin Musa'ab bin Abdul Aziz, a young, U.S.-educated member of the royal family who has a record of mental illness and drug use.

Sheikh Fahd al-Sudairi, the deputy minister of information, said that Prince Faisal, who is under detention in a secret place, would be tried under the laws of the Koran.

Official sources said that the prince, a nephew of the late King, under questioning had made a statement acknowledging responsibility for the assassination, which took place Tuesday in King Faisal's office in the presence of several persons.

No Evidence
No evidence has been found to indicate a plot involving other persons, according to the sources.

There is no public political opposition in this absolute monarchy but the assassination seemed to contain a confused element of political antagonism toward the Saudi system that had been symbolized by the austere King.

"He was not so deranged as we thought at first," said a

source with information on the investigation of the prince. The probe is being directed by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the minister of interior under King Faisal who was named yesterday as first deputy premier.

The Saudi press agency released a statement by Interior Minister Nayef bin Abdul Aziz which said examiners found that Prince Faisal was sane during the assassination.

In investigating the events leading to the assassination, Saudi security officials have found that the prince made preparations several days before and apparently took advantage of

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Faisal's Slayer Found Sane

RIYADH, March 30 (Reuters)—A medical examination has shown that the prince who assassinated King Faisal was fully sane at the time of the slaying, the Saudi minister of state for interior affairs, Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, announced here today.

The statement said that Prince Faisal bin Musa'ab bin Abdul Aziz would be tried in accordance with Islamic law. The minister, appointed to the post yesterday, said that immediately after the assassination last Tuesday, it was believed that Prince Faisal, a nephew of the late King, was mentally deranged.

"But, after his examination by specialists, he was found to be in control of his faculties when he committed the crime and is still so," the minister said.

Prince Faisal will go on trial before a Muslim religious court, according to the laws of Saudi Arabia. He is liable to execution. The statement indicated that the prince might be beheaded in public.

Shooting, Other Violations Disrupt Angolan Cease-Fire

LUANDA, Angola, March 30 (AP)—Shooting has broken out in Angola in violation of an agreement signed 48 hours ago by Portuguese ministers and leaders of rival liberation movements, the Luanda security command said today.

The cease-fire agreed to on Friday was aimed at ending the factional fighting that has killed more than 50 persons and wounded more than 200 in the last few days.

Today's communiqué said there had been several outbreaks of shooting but no casualties were reported. It gave no further details of the incidents.

The communiqué said the agreement had also been broken in a number of other ways.

The Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola—the two movements that have clashed in the last few days—were supposed to free all prisoners they held by noon on Friday. But not all the prisoners have been released so far, the communiqué said. It did not say how many were still being held, or by whom.

Liberation movement members also were reported to have illegally arrested 14 persons, and searched individuals, homes and cars.

In the agreement signed on Friday, the liberation movements

Heavy Snows Block Some Austrian Passes

VIENNA, March 30 (AP)—Heavy snowfalls blocked road and rail traffic in southern and western Austria today. More than six feet of snow have fallen in the last two days in parts of Carinthia Province—the first Easter snow there in almost 40 years.

Roads were reported impassable or blocked by avalanches, including the Felbertauern Pass, a key north-south road in the eastern Alps, and the Plochen and Wurzen Passes in Carinthia.

Danang Falls to Hanoi; U.S. Craft Aid Refugees

Ford Sending In Ships

Saigon Troops Routed

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 30 (NYT)—President Ford announced last night that he has ordered Navy ships and other vessels to evacuate "helpless refugees" from coastal cities in South Vietnam and take them to "safe haven further south."

The President also called on "all nations and corporations that have ships in the vicinity of the South Vietnamese coast to help evacuate refugees."

Later, after receiving reports that Danang had fallen, Pentagon officials said they were going ahead with the rescue plans.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the plans were "part of an international humanitarian effort." He said Australia, Britain, Taiwan and the Philippines had indicated they would participate.

He said the action was not barred under the terms of the 1973 Paris peace agreement or by the August, 1973, law banning deployment of U.S. military forces in Indochina.

"Our vessels will not enter the combat areas or participate in any hostilities," he said, adding that the refugees would be ferried out to the vessels.

Today, Mr. Nessen said that the President has directed U.S. ships to "avoid hostilities" and withdraw if fired upon. However, the press secretary said the ships would be far enough offshore that "it is not likely they would come under fire. But, if they do, they would withdraw."

Four Vessels on Way
Four Navy landing vessels of the Seventh Fleet are moving toward Vietnam from various points in the Pacific, according to a Defense Department spokesman. He said that it might be at least a day before they arrived.

The spokesman, Capt. Sidney Wright, said the vessels were armed but carried no complement of U.S. Marines.

But he said the ships did not have orders to stay a specific distance offshore. It is expected, he said, that they would remain in international waters well away from the coast.

"But if there are 1,000 people gathered on a beach and if one of these ships could come in and take them off, well, right now I don't know," Capt. Wright said.

He also said that more ships could be ordered to the Vietnamese coast in the next few days.

In his statement, Mr. Ford said he had ordered naval forces and "contract vessels" to participate. These contract vessels are private ships manned by civilians under contract to the Navy but paid by the Agency for International Development.

The operation will also be funded from Department of the Navy contingency funds.

Mr. Ford said he had directed that U.S. resources be available "to meet immediate humanitarian needs." He appointed Daniel Parker, AID administrator, as his special coordinator for the evacuation.

Situation 'Grim'
Capt. Wright said in response to questions that it was not believed that the President's action indicated that South Vietnamese military resistance had evaporated. "I don't think the signals that South Vietnam is down the tube," he said. But, he added, "it's grim. There is no question about that."

North Vietnam today denounced Mr. Ford's order as a "Trojan provocation" to the Vietnamese people. It said that the President, while using a humanitarian pretext, was mainly trying to save the remnants of government troops in the area and bolster

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

WASHINGTON, March 30 (NYT)—President Ford, saying that he had no choice but to "take it or leave it," signed last night the \$22.8-billion tax-cut bill enacted by Congress on Wednesday.

His action means that U.S. citizens will soon start receiving one of the biggest tax cuts in the nation's history.

In a signing ceremony carried live by nationwide television and radio, the President expressed serious reservations about the legislation.

While he called the amount of the tax cut a "reasonable compromise" with his own proposal, he said: "This bill also distributes the cuts differently and, in my opinion, fails to give adequate relief to the millions of middle-income taxpayers who already contribute the biggest share of federal taxes."

"Troublesome Defect"
"But the troublesome defect of this bill," he said "is the fact that Congress added to an urgently needed anti-recession tax re-



United Press International

INTO LAW—President Ford signs the tax-cut bill.

Ford Decries but Signs \$22.8-Billion Tax Cut

Saying that he wished that he could have voted against many of the provisions of the legislation, he added: "As President, however, I cannot under the Constitution accept part of this bill and reject the rest. It is before me on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Congress has gone home. I believe my veto would eventually be sustained but I am by no means sure that this Congress would send me back a better bill—it might be worse."

The President said that the people of this country must know right now how to plan their financial affairs for the rest of the year and added: "Our economy needs the stimulus and support of a tax cut and needs it now."

"I have, therefore, decided to sign this bill so that its economic benefits can begin to work."

A White House spokesman said that the Internal Revenue Service would begin sending tax-rebate checks around May 12. He said that the agency had been preparing for some time to administer the tax cut but it could

not begin programming the exact figures into its computers until Congress acted. Taxpayers are to receive rebates in the order in which they filed their returns.

Under continued prodding by Mr. Ford, Congress took only 10 weeks to draft, debate and enact the legislation.

Reversal of Stand
The President, in an almost complete turnaround from his former position, first asked Congress on Jan. 13 to enact a tax cut to stimulate the economy and help end the increasingly severe recession. He asked for a \$18-billion rebate on 1974 income taxes, much of it going to middle-income taxpayers—up to a maximum of \$1,000 a person.

Mr. Ford was said to have strongly opposed some of the approved provisions, including the lower tax credits for all companies and other concerns that operate overseas, the earned income tax credit, the new home purchase credit and others. He believes, his spokesman said last week, that those provisions could hinder the nation's recovery.

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DISCUSSING THE CANAL—President Anwar Sadat calls the National Assembly the canal will reopen.

Assaults on Individuals Possible

Anti-U.S. Bitterness Growing In Saigon; Violence Is Feared

By Bernard Weinraub

SAIGON, March 30 (NYT).—A wave of anti-American sentiment is sweeping this tense capital.

The anger against Americans is evident in newspaper editorials, political speeches and private comments by South Vietnamese. It worries the U.S. Embassy, and some officials are plainly anxious about the possibility of violence against Americans here as the North Vietnamese offensive nears Saigon, as refugees begin to stream into the capital and as the South Vietnamese Army seems on the edge of disarray.

South Vietnamese anger centers on three arguments:

- That the Americans encourage the fight against the North Vietnamese, trained the army and are now failing, in large measure, to economically assist the military, which is facing its gravest crisis of the war.

• That Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pressured the Saigon government into signing the Paris peace agreement, thus insuring the withdrawal of American troops, but now is "failing" to assist South Vietnam in the face of Communist attacks.

• That shrinking American aid levels and American disinterest played a key role in the North Vietnamese strategy to launch their offensive.

Emergency Airlift

The anti-American mood is not expected to diminish in the aftermath of yesterday's announcement that the United States would begin an emergency airlift of military equipment and medical supplies to South Vietnam.

A prominent opposition legislator, Nguyen Minh Dang, has denounced what he termed "the betrayal of the U.S. ally" and appealed to the conscience of the American people not to betray the South Vietnamese people because of their personal interests, not to abandon an ally, which has fought, side by side, for the ideal of freedom.

An independent newspaper, *Trang Den*, has fiercely criticized "the irresponsible and betraying spirit" of Americans. Another independent newspaper, *Doc Lap*, said: "A U.S. attitude of abandonment will indicate the beginning of the rapid decline of the non-Communist world."

U.S. officials here, including military attaches, have reportedly met icy treatment from South Vietnamese in recent weeks and several officials have said privately that they are now "out of" from Vietnamese sources because of the mood in the capital.

Feel Betrayed

"The Vietnamese feel that the Americans have said, 'Vietnam has been damned,' a U.S. official said. "They always felt that we would come to the rescue and it's apparent to most of them now that we won't."

Vietnamese say privately that an old term, once applied to the French, is re-emerging: "Those blue-eyed sorcerers." Another phrase being heard is *chay lang*, a gambling term that refers to running away from a game without paying up.

"The Americans are *chay lang*," the press has repeated over the last week.

Ever President Nguyen Van Thieu told some visitors recently, "Many Vietnamese now have the feeling that they actually have been lured into all this and then abandoned."

Mr. Thieu's decision to abruptly surrender the northern two-thirds of the country was said to have been based, in some measure, on the awareness that the U.S. Congress was whitening down military aid.

Last year, U.S. military aid here totaled \$1.3 billion, the current fiscal year, military assistance was cut to \$700 million.

Shot Americans

Americans in Saigon were especially shaken last week by an incident in which a group of soldiers opened fire on a helicopter flown by Air America. The helicopter, bringing U.S. consulate personnel from Danang to Saigon, touched down at Chu Lai, a military base 350 miles northwest of here.

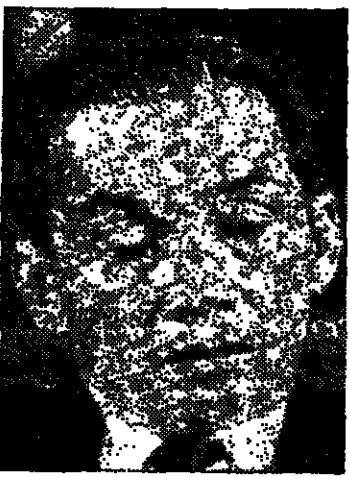
According to sources, a group of about 50 South Vietnamese soldiers sought to get aboard the crowded helicopter and one opened fire when their plea was rejected. A crewman was wounded in the mouth and a woman was killed. The helicopter flew back to Danang and the injured were sent to Saigon in a light plane.

Very Grave

"The situation of Cambodia is certainly very grave," he continued, "but not yet desperate. It may be improved if the American Congress approves in time the supplementary aid that has been requested."

The departure of Cheng Heng in itself is not of great significance since he no longer has any political power or following here. But he is listed by the Cambodian Communists as one of the "traitorous seven."

Another on the list of seven persons, a former commander of the Cambodian armed forces, Gen. Soeunh Fernandez, left the country two weeks ago for Paris.



Cheng Heng

Visit to U.S. Reported Set For Lon Nol

(Continued from Page 1)

of three government brigades and a paratrooper unit plugged a gap in the northern defenses, seven miles from Phnom Penh and four miles from the capital's airport, the reports said.

The field reports said about 30 government soldiers abandoned Prek Rang and swam westward across the Tonle Sap River at the position six miles north of the capital. The retreat was followed by an insurgent mortar attack on villages along Highway 5 in which three persons were killed and six wounded, the AP reported.

Despite continued insurgent rocket and artillery attacks on Phnom Penh's airport, the U.S. airlift of rice, fuel and ammunition, which had been halted for 24 hours, resumed on Friday.

The insurgents have repeatedly demanded the departure of Marshal Lon Nol and seven other political figures here, some retired, whom they have branded "traitors," before negotiations of any sort for ending the war could begin.

Meanwhile, Cheng Heng, Cambodia's first chief of state after a 1970 coup that ousted Prince Norodom Sihanouk, left the country for Paris. He arrived in Bangkok today on his way to France.

Wearing a flak jacket under his business suit, and an army helmet, Mr. Cheng Heng read a statement in French before leaving.

He was, he said, leaving the country "above all because, as a patriotic citizen, I must leave the field free for all peace negotiations."

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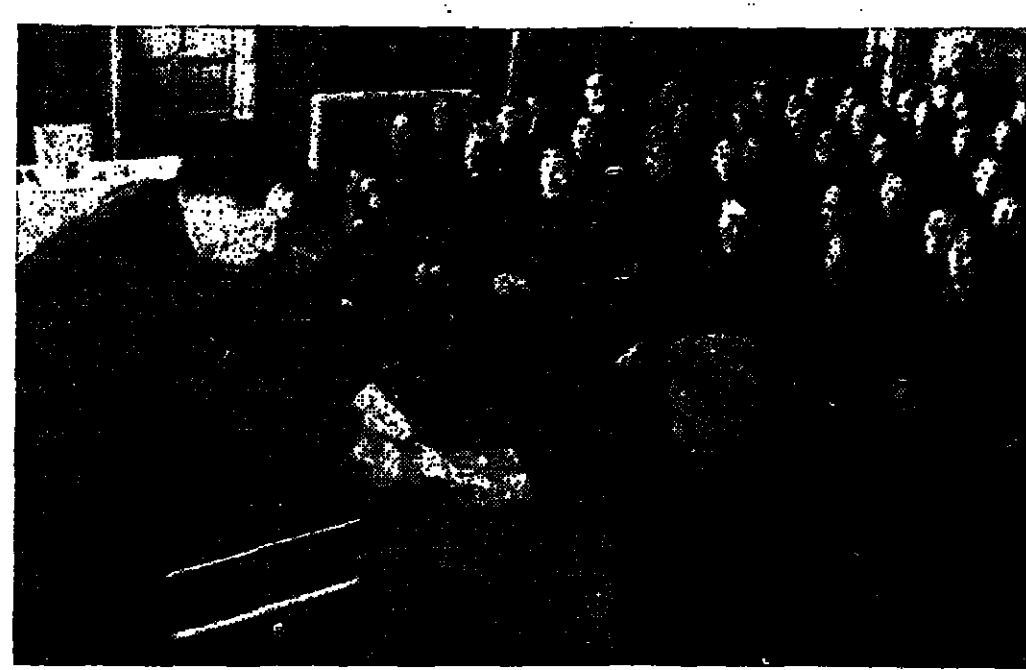
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AMNESTY IN CHINA—Huang Wei, former lieutenant general who commanded the XII Corps of the Nationalist Chinese Army, being notified by the Supreme Court in Peking of the amnesty granted this month by China to 293 Nationalist prisoners.

Saigon Troops Mob Last Flight at Danang

By Peter Arnett

SAIGON, March 30 (AP).—A woman ran screaming after the taxiing Boeing 721 jet airliner. A soldier kicked her in the face as she grabbed the trailing rear ramp of the plane and she fell to the runway.

Hundreds of soldiers scrambled over her body, yelling and screaming to get aboard. But there was no room.

Already more than 400 soldiers were crammed inside the World Airways plane that normally carries about 150 persons.

The reason for the panic was clear. This was probably the last flight out of Danang, the second biggest city in South Vietnam, in its third day of total chaos yesterday before falling to the Communists.

Fleeced Together

The story of this last flight from Danang was pieced together from the accounts of the planes American crew, reporters and security personnel who flew from Saigon yesterday on the mercy mission.

Rocket and artillery fire zeroed in on the Danang airport and the control tower was abandoned. The national airlines, Air Vietnam, suspended all flights to the city and World Airways said it had no intention of flying in again.

Some reports reaching Saigon said Danang had already fallen but World Airways President Ed Daly insisted on having a last attempt to fly out refugees.

The pilot set the red and white jet down at Danang around noon and the crew saw a crowd of about 1,000 persons massing at the edge of the runway.

Some were on motorcycles, others in jeeps. They surrounded the jet as it attempted to taxi to the passenger terminal. "They pushed and shoved to get aboard. They surged up the back ramp," Mr. Daly said.

He and a few American security men fought with the soldiers. Some reporters joined in to help and all were scratched and bloodied.

In the swirling melee outside on the smoky runway, Joe Ereno, the manager for World Airways at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, said he saw a Vietnamese Air Force man shoot down what looked to be a whole family but he didn't know how many.

Another soldier shot out the tires of a truck in which some persons were trying to reach the aircraft. Mr. Daly said he saw a motorcycle crash into a packed jeep "and it must have killed 10 people."

Not only the passenger compartment filled up but also the cargo hold. Other soldiers tried to climb into the wheel wells and some rode to Saigon that way. The jet began taxiing to take

off from Danang even as people were still trying to climb aboard. Mr. Daly fired his pistol into the air and clubbed soldiers trying to force themselves on.

The soldier who kicked the woman to the ground got jammed in the ramp as it closed and Mr. Daly and his crew worked for 10 minutes to free him.

Fired at Plane

Rocket fire started landing at the airport as the jet gathered speed. Mr. Daly said some angry soldiers left behind them fragmentation grenades that damaged his plane and fired their automatic rifles at the wings.

As it cleared the runway the crew saw a Vietnamese bomber fully loaded but abandoned in the dirt alongside the runway.

The crew stopped counting passengers in the cabin when the number reached 300 but reporters aboard estimated there were 340 riding in the main cabin and about 40 in the cargo holds.

The plane limped back to Saigon at half speed at about 10,000 feet to try to save the lives of those in the wheel wells.

Two or three soldiers leaped to the ground from the wheels after the plane landed in Saigon. The body of one was pulled off. He had been crushed when the wheels were retracted. His M-16 rifle lay beside him.

Security police surrounded the plane, weapons raised, as it stopped, and the soldiers, most of them from an elite special force normally based at the old imperial capital of Hue, were led off as prisoners.

Some refugees reportedly drowned trying to reach ship at Danang. Others were said to have fallen into the sea during the night. There were rumors that at least one person was smothered in the crush of humanity aboard ship, but by late today no bodies had been found in the mounds of rotting refuse and human waste left behind in the 95-degree heat.

The ranks of the refugees included hundreds of South Vietnamese soldiers and deserters who fled their units in and near Danang. Some were wounded. Many were barefoot. But many more were still armed.

Refugees in Cam Ranh Bay

CAM RANH BAY, South Vietnam, March 30 (NYT).—Thousands of refugees from Danang, clinging to railings, hanging on smokestacks and packing the decks, arrived on ships today in the relative safety of this port 165 miles northeast of Saigon.

A motley armada of 10 freighters, landing craft and an old Victory ship began arriving here this morning with an estimated 30,000 refugees from Danang.

Clutching some clothing and the dented plastic bottles to carry water, the refugees streamed off the ships onto the crumbling pier with you. I am not sure this can be done [because] once you lose good leadership, high spirits, confidence, trust, once the morale of the army is finished, the disintegration is very, very fast—you can't imagine, like China, in 1949."

He said the government badly needed victory. "I'd like to take 80 tanks and two regiments of infantry," he said, "and go up and recapture Ban Me Thuot in three days with me in the lead tank."

Meanwhile, in his plan, other members of the collective leadership would be stabilizing the political situation and the economy.

Then, Mr. Ky said, he would arrange for a genuine free presidential election in which he himself would not run.

What emerged in the interview was a fuller picture of the range of activities that have been going on recently to bring about some kind of change in leadership, or at least in direction.

Moderate Group

Mr. Ky said that two weeks ago representatives of a group of "moderates" went to Mr. Thieu and told him that he had no credibility left and had totally lost the confidence of the people.

"Thieu told them 'I know, I know,' and asked them to make some proposals," Mr. Ky said. "So they came back and contacted me. I agreed there should be no coup but that we should have a dialogue with Thieu."

The three moderate representatives who met Mr. Thieu on that

occasion, according to Mr. Ky, were former Foreign Minister Tran Van Do, moving Ambassador Bui Diem, and the labor union leader, Tran Quoc Bui.

Later, said Mr. Ky, the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh and other opposition leaders came to see him and he began to serve as a "liaison" man among the groups.

In the new arrangement that Mr. Ky would like to see, Mr. Thieu would remain on as President but hand over all his powers.

"That's what I'm doing. I'm really helping Thieu," Mr. Ky said. "I'm helping to provide him with a good, honorable exit."

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occasion, according to Mr. Ky, were former Foreign Minister Tran Van Do, moving Ambassador Bui Diem, and the labor union leader, Tran Quoc Bui.

Later, said Mr. Ky, the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh and other opposition leaders came to see him and he began to serve as a "liaison" man among the groups.

In the new arrangement that Mr. Ky would like to see, Mr. Thieu would remain on as President but hand over all his powers.

"That's what I'm doing. I'm really helping Thieu," Mr. Ky said. "I'm helping to provide him with a good, honorable exit."

Refugees in Cam Ranh Bay

CAM RANH BAY, South Vietnam, March 30 (NYT).—Thousands of refugees from Danang, clinging to railings, hanging on smokestacks and packing the decks, arrived on ships today in the relative safety of this port 165 miles northeast of Saigon.

A motley armada of 10 freighters, landing craft and an old Victory ship began arriving here this morning with an estimated 30,000 refugees from Danang.

Clutching some clothing and the dented plastic bottles to carry water, the refugees streamed off the ships onto the crumbling pier

with you. I am not sure this can be done [because] once you lose good leadership, high spirits, confidence, trust, once the morale of the army is finished, the disintegration is very, very fast—you can't imagine, like China, in 1949."

He said the government badly needed victory. "I'd like to take 80 tanks and two regiments of infantry," he said, "and go up and recapture Ban Me Thuot in three days with me in the lead tank."

News Analysis
Hanoi Drive Is Rushing War to Conclusion

By Don Oberdorfer

SAIGON, March 30 (UPI).—After 21 years, and 1 million dead, the Vietnam war seems to be moving toward a conclusion.

With astounding speed, South Vietnamese forces have lost or ceded within the last three weeks nearly all the provincial capitals and government strong points of the coastal north and the Central Highlands.

The huge losses in population, terrain and military personnel and equipment, however, are less shocking than the process which has brought them about. There have been few major battles. Government forces withdrew or simply fell apart.

While North Vietnamese forces have displayed a formidable array of freshly inducted troops and new heavy weapons—in violation of the 1973 Paris peace agreement—it is clear that its recent victories have been due more to psychological than military causes.

Same Fate

And unless the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, or a new regime, can quickly rally its forces, the same fate for the rest of South Vietnam is likely.

Limiting the list to provincial capitals alone, in the last 17 days there have been the following government setbacks:

March 13—the fall of Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands.

March 16—government withdrawal from Pleiku and Kontum in the Central Highlands.

March 18—the fall of An Loc, near the Cambodian border, north of Saigon, and Hau Bon in the Central Highlands.

March 19—the fall of Quang Tri on the northern front.

March 23—the fall of Gia Nghi in the Central Highlands.

March 24—the fall of Tam Ky and Quang Ngai on the northern coast.

March 26—the fall of Hue.

March 28—the fall of Hoi An on the northern coast and Bao Loc in the Central Highlands.

And today, Danang, the country's second largest city, jammed with an estimated 50,000 government soldiers and more than 300,000 civilian refugees, fell to the Communists.

Control Is Lost

Including one lost in January, 13 of South Vietnam's 44 provincial capitals are in Communist hands and several others are in danger of immediate collapse. Administrative control of more than one-half of the country's land area, normally inhabited by more than 3 million persons, has been lost.

Of the 13 main South Vietnamese divisions, at least five have suffered severe losses of men and materiel.

Militarily, North Vietnamese forces have gained nearly unchallenged the ability to group and maneuver throughout much of the country, using approach routes to popular coastal cities, including Saigon. Unlike in previous offensives, the Communist gains appear to be irreversible.

Politically, the potential for disaster is even greater. The erosion of will and the growth of panic can make battalions vanish suddenly, no matter how well-staffed or well-equipped. The fall of China in 1949, when the Nationalists were defeated even though they still had 4 million troops, is in the minds of the Vietnamese and foreign observers here.

Fighting Alone

The heart of the problem is that the South Vietnamese are fighting alone. The United States is not beside them and, they sense, may not even be behind them.

Their adversaries have the assistance of the Soviet Union and China. The United States, since the signing of the Paris agreement of January, 1973, and particularly since the return of the U.S. prisoners of war, has steadily diminished its support in Indochina.

Many Vietnamese are convinced that the Paris agreement was simply a diplomatic cover for U.S. withdrawal from the war, regardless of whether the agreement was gotten out.

You Got Out

A cabinet minister, sitting in his office in an old French villa, said, "I was reading the Paris agreement just a few minutes ago and I noticed that the parts concerning the United States had been kept—you got your troops out and prisoners back—but Vietnam hasn't received its share."

"The cease-fire, Demilitarized Zone and the rest have been ignored. We never believed that

Soviet Artists Defy Warnings

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP).—More than 100 unwelcome artists displayed their works in seven private apartments around Moscow yesterday despite official warnings against the showings.

The artists said the informal exhibitions were a prelude to an exhibition which they hope to hold later in the spring featuring unofficial painters from around the country. Officials have not yet replied to their application for permission for the show.

Mikhail Odorov, one of the organizers of yesterday's showings, which continued today, told newsmen he had been called in before the showings and told by cultural officials that the event was considered anti-Soviet.

the Paris agreement would be violated so much—not just one province or so, but a huge offensive. And yet the outside world is almost silent."

Tran Van Do, the chief South Vietnamese delegate to the 1973 Geneva conference and foreign minister during the regime of Nguyen Cao Ky, published an article in a prominent Saigon daily last week under the headline, "Who Can Still Believe in the United States?"

Promises Cited

Mr. Do argued that the million or more new war refugees are victims of promises made by five U.S. presidents and the signature of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the Paris agreement. If the United States "abandons" South Vietnam, he

wrote, "that means the way out of the Paris agreement was just a surrender to Americans."

It is questionable what action now by an outside world would be sufficient to the tide of the war, and South Vietnamese troops on duty in South Vietnam the Tet offensive of.

The present North Vietnamese offensive, which is expected to involve at least 10 divisions, achieved military as well as political successes of a far more nature than during the 1973 offensive. In a sense of some kind, the present offensive will bring the final miller of the war.

Italy Asks for EEC Talks Over Ban on Wine by France

ROME, March 30 (UPI).—Italy has ordered its permanent representatives to the European Economic Community to request an extraordinary session of the Agriculture Ministers' Council for April 7 to discuss France's ban on Italian wine.

Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor's instruction yesterday was reported in a communiqué citing France's "serious infractions of community rules in recent days."

Mr. Rumor summoned French Ambassador Jean Ponsuau on Friday to complain about French farmers' demonstrations which have prevented the unloading of Italian wine in French ports. Italy has threatened a trade war against French farm exports.

The wine war began in 1974 over overproduction in both and France. The surplus led Common Market officials consider selling 1 million liters (26.4 million gallons) of wine at a loss to the Union.

"An unblocking of the gift is needed with particular urgency so the Italian government will be in a position to in to demands for measures spreading to sectors of Italian-French cultural trade," a government communiqué said on Friday.

France said on Friday it had suspended imports of Italian wine until the scheduled April 7 meeting of the Agriculture Ministers' Council in Brussels when it would ask measures to deal with the plus.

French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet said he seeks an increase in the price of wine to be distilled into industrial alcohol.

Cypriots to Meet On Humanitarian Issues on Friday

NICOSIA, March 30 (UPI).—Talks between Greek Cypriot Turkish Cypriots on humanitarian issues will resume Friday officials said yesterday.

A spokesman said the talks would include members of the peace-keeping forces, the UN Commissioner for refugees, International Red Cross delegates.

Archbishop Makarios, the prus President, said that the talks would center on the fate of Greek Cypriots since the July fighting that loved an invasion of the island by Turkey. The President said the talks would start Wednesday but the UN spokesman said the parties decided that it was more convenient.

Talks on humanitarian issues were broken off Feb. 13 by Turkish Cypriot leader N. Denktash announced the formation of an independent state the northern third of the island occupied by Turkish troops.

Several hundred about 100,000 Greek Cypriots marched peacefully here yesterday, calling for UN action to the 2,500 Greek Cypriots reported missing since the July fighting. "UN, Save Our Lives," read placards. "Turks, You Too, Human Rights, Help Us to Our Children," read another.

Man Surrenders In Case Involving Hughes Break-

LOS ANGELES, March 30 (UPI).—A former used-car salesman accused of trying to raise documents stolen from a Los Angeles police officer's car, surrendered to authorities in Los Angeles.

One of the documents, being stolen in a June 5, 1974, burglary was a memorandum detailing CIA agreements with the Los Angeles Police Department.

Donald Woodhight, 34, who was rendered on Friday, had been sought since March 18, when Los Angeles County grand jury indicted him in connection with the break-in and subsequent efforts to sell back the stolen documents.

Norman London, a St. Louis attorney representing Mr. Woodhight, said his client was on bail pending an extradition hearing.

Los Angeles County District Attorney Joseph Busch said, "By no means ends our investigation. We do not regard the matter as closed."

Unanswered is what Mr. Woodhight's relationship might have been to the burglary which broke into Mr. Hughes' office.

U.S. to Help UN Fund For Bangkok Slums

BANGKOK, March 30 (AP).—The United States has agreed to help establish a UN fund for Thailand's efforts to eliminate hundreds of slum areas in the Bangkok metropolis, it was announced yesterday.

The fund, provided by the UN Development Program, is to assist Thailand's "slum upgrading program," designed to rehabilitate squatters living in about 300 slum areas in Bangkok, an official of the country's Economic and Social Development Board said. The amount of the fund has not yet been specified.

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News by U.S. Urged

Study Asks Backing a Replacement for NATO

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The United States should consider any replacement of the Atlantic Treaty Organization as a European defense organization that would include Greece, Spain and Turkey, the report issued yesterday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee says.

ts Are Facing Employment Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, March 30 (AP)—Movie theaters need no longer keep a gun in the premises to kill the capital's unemployed, a commission headed by the capital's attorney general has announced. The commission has decided to amend 38 of the 100 local laws, including rule about the guns and a law that threatens a bar with a jail term if his staff does not have a split-

S. Unit Aids Kin of Rape Victims

PHILADELPHIA, March 30 (AP)—A group of 13 men has organized here to help the victims of rape and their families. The group, calling itself Men Against Rape, wants to change the law of society about rape. The problem of rape just involves the woman but the entire community, the founder, Bill Metzger, said.

Metzger was formed as a committee to Women Organized Against Rape, which was set up a year ago to help women with the problem. Telephone Service. Working out of a room on the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, the group operates a phone-in service for fathers, sons and boyfriends of rape victims.

The caller is often confused, feels victimized himself, said Metzger. "It's been taught that a man is his property and now we have had her."

One of the biggest problems is the belief that women are actually raped, members say. Many men think that women invite an attack.

Metzger suspects that she has invited it, because of the attitude of society that a woman wants sex and cannot be forced. Other men say he and Metzger formed MOAR after Llewellyn's wife fought off an attacker.

"Victim of Crime"

It should recognize that a man is a victim of the crime as much as a woman. It is normal sex," Mr. Llewellyn said.

en if a man does accept the role of the rape, a couple is a victim to discuss it, he said.

en who call it are urged to understand and to channel the woman to prosecute the crime despite any resulting embarrassment.

British Release

IRA Prisoners

DUBLIN, March 30 (UPI)—The Irish Republican Army has released today the remains of 40 prisoners held in Northern Ireland's Maze Prison.

Twenty members of the Irish Republican Army were freed, following the release of 20 prisoners.

ay. Northern Ireland Secretary Lyn Rees, in announcing the release, said it was the first of continued observance by IRA of a cease-fire called in 1974.

his leaves 436 prisoners in the Maze on suspicion of terrorist activity.

a form of European defense cooperation in which these four countries might also find a proper place should be approached with openness by our country," the report, issued yesterday, said.

"It is in our long-term interest to recognize and to welcome a growing maturity in these defense arrangements even if the short-term costs—renewal of base rights or even their denial in some instances—might be inconvenient or even damaging," the report said.

It said that "the peculiar antagonisms toward an American-directed NATO, which are now evident in Greece and Turkey, will probably appear eventually in Portugal and Spain, although for different reasons."

Portugal Elections. The report also urged strong American support for prompt and fair elections in Portugal. It also said relations with Greece could be improved only by a satisfactory solution to the Cyprus problem.

The report was written by Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Texas, a member of a special congressional study mission that visited Portugal, Greece, Yugoslavia and Hungary in January. Rep. Wilson said changes in those countries "are also evident in Spain and Turkey although the report deals only indirectly with those two countries."

The report said that the United States should encourage Portugal, Greece, Spain and Turkey to become members of the European Economic Community.

It said that because cold war tensions no longer exist, "we expect closer ties for these still-developing countries with the movement for political and economic integration in Western Europe. The United States should welcome this development by encouraging their closer cooperation with and eventual membership in the European community."

It said primary American interests there "have been in narrow defense agreements. Too often, military considerations outweighed, or even ignored, our interests in democratic development."

In Portugal "a clear expression of American support before the April 25 vote is more likely to benefit both short and long-term interests to our country and to Portugal than will extensive and intricate analyses afterwards," it said.

Cyprus Settlement. Concerning Greece, it said that "a satisfactory Cyprus settlement in Greek eyes will be the best available basis for a broad reassessment of mutual relations which will occur in any case."

The continued humiliation of Greece over Cyprus, support, or no settlement, i.e., de facto partition, not only will increase bitterness toward the United States but also will produce an irreconcilable attitude regarding Cyprus which will foster until successfully exploited by extreme political tendencies of either right or left," it said.

The report said Yugoslavia "was impatient with Western speculation about separatist movements and a breakdown of their federal structure." It also said "Yugoslavs respond, quite confidently, that the country's collective presidency will operate well even without Tito's great personal prestige."

It said relations with Hungary can only be improved by the return of the United States of the Crown of St. Stephen, Hungary's symbol of national unity. The crown was sent to the United States during World War II to keep it from the Nazis.

Briefs on Sahara To World Court

THE HAGUE, March 30 (AP)—The International Court of Justice has announced that it will consider the Sahara dispute following a United Nations request for an advisory opinion of the court on the western Sahara's historical status.

In a communique, the court's registry said Chile, the Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama and Spain have provided the court with relevant information on the subject.

The court took up the case at the request of the General Assembly and its Decolonization Committee for an advisory opinion on whether the phosphate-rich western Sahara (Rio de Oro and Sakiet el Hamra) was, at the time of colonization, "territory belonging to no one (terra nullius)."



TRAFFIC STOPPER—Pedestrians, motorists, barge captains and train drivers have to be on the lookout for another means of transportation crossing their paths along the Ness Channel at Hamburg. The runway at an airplane factory begins just at the edge of the channel and the planes can come in very low.

Wallace Backers Get Early Start on 1976

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 30 (NYT)—Encouraged by George Wallace's consistently good showing in the political polls, 45 of the governor's leading California supporters gathered in Los Angeles a few nights ago to set up a statewide campaign organization for 1976.

The California Democratic presidential primary is more than a year off and Gov. Wallace is not yet an announced candidate, but the meeting was typical of the detailed work already being done all over the United States by his fervent following.

By contrast, in 1972, the governor was unable to enter the California primary because the filing date passed before an ill-prepared campaign staff acted. "There won't be any more slip-ups," asserted Charles Snider, the man who is directing the Wallace forces from a Montgomery office complex already manned by three dozen full-time employees.

Outlook for Candidacy

The 1972 slip-ups became moot when the governor was crippled in Maryland in an assassination attempt. The advance work for 1976 could become so much wasted effort if he decides not to run. But at the moment, there is every sign that Gov. Wallace will be a candidate first as a Democrat, then as a third-party independent if the Democrats spurn him or refuse to swing to the political right.

"I'm interested in the possibility of running but I'll wait until later this year before making any announcement," he said last week in an interview.

"You're looking at a man what ain't straining," he added with a wide, confident grin. "The Democratic party is the one that needs to strain."

The latest Gallup Poll, released this weekend, points to the possibility of a formidable Wallace candidacy. The governor has slightly increased his long-standing lead over the other Democrats considered to have presidential potential.

The man who used racism to ascend the political ladder and who was political anathema to all but the right fringe of the Democratic party has now captured the support of 22 per cent of its members. His closest competitor is Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who has garnered only 15 per cent of the party's support, according to the poll.

Organizing Effort

Fully aware of these figures, several Wallace workers are on the road a good part of each week, setting up campaign groups in various states. Thus far, Mr. Snider says, campaign chairman have been named in about 20 states and in half of them the task of organizing has been extended down to the congressional district level.

"We learned our lesson about in-depth advance work from 1972," he said.

Three Killed in Crash At Kenya Auto Rally

NAIROBI, March 30 (Reuters).—Three persons—the crew of a service car for a Kenya competitor in the 23d Safari Rally—were killed last week when their vehicle crashed into a stationary truck.

The service car for driver Kim Gossards crashed into the truck on the Mombasa Road and the three were killed instantly. A fourth person in the car was seriously injured. Mr. Gossards withdrew from the rally.

George McGovern and the Kennedy," Mr. Snider said. "That was the key to their success."

Mickey Griffin, the Wallace expert on the Democratic party's new national and state rules for selecting convention delegates, has compiled a handbook to help Wallace workers understand the complicated regulations.

In 1972, a misreading of party rules cost Gov. Wallace many delegates in a number of states. Mr. Griffin has already per-

suaded several states to switch from conventions to primaries.

Wallace strategists think their man, because he is well-known, can run better in primaries than in state conventions.

Furthermore, the party's new rules say that each primary candidate must be awarded delegates proportionate to his share of the vote, provided that share is at least 15 per cent. Formerly, most primaries were run on a winner-take-all basis.

U.S. Is Gradually Easing Line Toward Cuba's Castro Regime

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 30 (NYT)—By small degrees, U.S. policy toward Cuba is changing and some officials are beginning to discuss the stage where Washington could contemplate resuming relations with Havana.

But the factors influencing the change seem to be outside the government. No one at a policy-making level seems eager to reopen the embassy in Havana, ending the break that began 14 years ago.

Nor does there seem to be any move by sentiments of nostalgia or guilt for past U.S. actions and attitudes toward Cuba. The new thinking on Cuba is being moved along primarily by the desire of a growing number of Latin American countries to establish normal relations with Cuba.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made this clear in a speech in Houston on March 1. Next month he plans to visit six Latin American countries to seek a hemisphere consensus on Cuba. Out of this may come a decision in the 24-member Organization of American States to lift the embargo imposed on Cuba in 1964.

But lifting the OAS sanctions will still leave the United States in its position of boycotting Cuba and it is in this bilateral relationship where change appears to be most problematical.

Other pressures are to be found in Congress, where there is a friendlier attitude toward Cuba, and in American public opinion. Finally, there is the Fidel Castro government's stance toward the United States, which, the State Department acknowledges, has become more amiable.

Recent reports that Mr. Castro had been designated by the CIA for assassination in the 1960s received only passing notice in Havana, where such plots have been treated with outrage and scorn.

Castro Outlook

In a conversation with Canadian journalists in Havana last week, Mr. Castro remarked: "Lately there has been a certain lessening of tension between the United States and Cuba. In practical terms, however, there still has not been much progress. But we consider Dr. Kissinger's recent statements on Cuba as positive. We are really not impatient about it."

All of these indicators point toward a change in the political climate between Cuba and the United States. But Mr. Kissinger remains skeptical about the possibility of a genuine improvement in relations with Cuba. He said in Houston: "Fundamental change cannot come, however, unless Cuba demonstrates a readiness to assume the mutual obligations and regard upon which a new relationship must be founded."

Strike Is Extended At Olympic Airways

ATHENS, March 30 (AP)—Olympic Airways planes remained grounded today after ground maintenance personnel voted to extend a 48-hour strike indefinitely.

The strike, which began Friday, was ordered extended after management refused to meet the strikers' demands, a spokesman for the airline said. The strikers are demanding wage increases and back pay from a lockout earlier this year.

Quakes Strike Japan

TOKYO, March 30 (Reuters).—A moderate earthquake jolted central Japan, including Tokyo, early today, but there were no casualty or damage reports. Parts of northern Japan were shaken by another, lighter tremor a few hours later.

Recollections About Nixon By Haldeman

Reports Connally Weighed for No. 2

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—H. R. Haldeman has said that Richard Nixon discussed the possibility of appointing John Connally as vice-president long before Spiro Agnew was touched by scandal. The talk, Haldeman said, was that Agnew was unhappy and might quit in the middle of the first term.

Haldeman said that Mr. Connally also was sounded out about being Mr. Nixon's running mate in 1972 and "I think he would have accepted."

Agnew resigned Oct. 10, 1973, when he was 10 months into his second term, after pleading no contest to a charge of income-tax evasion. Mr. Connally, a former Texas governor and ex-secretary of the Treasury, was indicted last July on bribery charges in a milk fund case and will go on trial Tuesday.

Haldeman resigned April 30, 1973, as White House chief of staff for Mr. Nixon. He is appealing a Jan. 1 conviction on charges of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice in the cover-up of the Watergate burglary's ramifications. Haldeman has been sentenced to prison for a term of 2 1/2 to 3 years.

TV Interview

He made the comments about Mr. Connally in an interview taped March 4 and 5 in his Los Angeles home. Part of the interview, for which he reportedly was paid \$25,000, was telecast last Sunday and the rest was telecast today.

Haldeman also said in today's segment that he thinks "Deep Throat," the clandestine source of Watergate information to Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein and Robert Woodward, was Mark Felt, who resigned as the FBI's associate director in June, 1973.

The identity of "Deep Throat" has been the subject of much speculation. Haldeman said: "My assumption is that it is Mark Felt, but that's a popular assumption. We were told that Mark Felt was leaking FBI information. 'Deep Throat' is somebody at the FBI."

Contacted at his home in Fairfax, Va., Mr. Felt said: "This is not the first time Mr. Haldeman has been wrong." After quitting the FBI, Mr. Felt had said: "I don't believe there was a 'Deep Throat.' I think it was a composite. But I know I'm not 'Deep Throat.' I never gave Woodward and Bernstein any information at all."

Kissinger Status

Haldeman also said in the interview section telecast today: "Henry Kissinger, now secretary of state, threatened to resign quite a few times while he was Mr. Nixon's national security adviser. Mr. Kissinger had a 'tendency to ups and downs.'"

The late J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, fed information to Mr. Nixon mostly to lobby for the bureau—to please the president's curiosity and his respect for the FBI's ability to find things out and stay on top of things."

John Mitchell did not quit as head of Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign because of Watergate but because of pressure by his wife, Martha.

Daley Machine Aide Explains Confidence

By William E. Farrell

CHICAGO, March 30 (NYT)—Chicago's mayoral election Tuesday will in reality be a ratification of the machine's power to begin a sixth four-year term. But Alderman Vito Marcillo has been moving about his 25th Ward, attending the wakes, the weddings and the socials and telling the voters in his working-class district to be sure to get out and vote for the man he reveres above all others in political life.

Why all the pressure? he was asked. Why act as if Mr. Daley were in trouble? Why this stumping at the age of 77 when he knows the election is a sure thing and that Chicago's one-party tradition is safe from the paper-maché slings and arrows of the city's outraged and outnumbered Republicans?

Mr. Marcillo puffed away at one of the many cigarettes he consumes in his office at City Hall and gave his questioner an incredulous look that said in effect: You don't know much about Chicago politics.

I Got Pride

He said: "I got pride in what I'm doing. If I play cards with my wife, I want to win. Even when we have no opposition, we work to get the vote out."

That activity has preoccupied Mr. Marcillo for much of the 55 years he has been in Chicago politics. And now, as the dean of the City Council and a friend of Mr. Daley for decades, he sees no reason to change his habits.

Mr. Marcillo is a contented member of Mr. Daley's Democratic machine—the Cook County Democratic Party. While some critics call the machine a corrupt anachronism, to Mr. Marcillo it is the embodiment of the American dream for this politician, who left his village of Seneca, Italy, at age 13, got school in the fourth grade to run errands for \$3.50 a week and sold newspapers on the streets of the 25th Ward.

"When I get these questions about the machine I like to say: Is there anything in the country or in the world that runs without organization?" he said.

"When a party is in power, they call it 'the machine,'" the alder-



BIGGER THAN LIFE—A scanning electron microscope at the University of Illinois provided this view of the common mosquito, enlarged 500 times.

New Yorker Presses a Suit To Remove Ford as President

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (NYT)—A 64-year-old, self-styled "consultant to lawyers" has gone into federal court here seeking a ruling that President Ford's appointment as vice-president was unconstitutional and that Mr. Ford thus has no right to occupy the White House.

The suit brought by Randolph Phillips of New York City has not gotten very far. Last September, it took U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy only 24 days to reject the argument that Mr. Ford's elevation from the Congress had been invalid and to refuse to enjoin Mr. Ford from continuing to serve as President.

Mr. Phillips believes he has a sound constitutional case, reinforced by recent congressional action, and is prepared to carry his unusual lawsuit all the way to the Supreme Court, in person. The fact that he is not a lawyer does not dampen his determination or his self-confidence.

The heart of the case is a clause in the Constitution that has created problems before for members of Congress who are given federal appointments, most recently for former Attorney General William French Smith.

The clause reads: "No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time."

When Mr. Ford was nominated for the vice-presidency late in 1973 by former President Richard Nixon, he was a member of the House. During that term, only a few weeks earlier, Congress had passed legislation increasing the retirement annuity payable to the vice-president and to other federal officials and employees.

As a result, Mr. Phillips's suit charges, Mr. Ford—and every other member of Congress serving in 1973—was ineligible for the vice-presidency and was "an intruder upon and usurper of the office."

Mr. Ford, he contends, therefore was incapable of assuming the presidency upon Mr. Nixon's subsequent resignation.

Judge Waddy got around this question by ruling that the impeachment provisions of the Constitution make removal of a president or vice-president an exclusive province of Congress, "a coordinate political department," and that the suit thus presents a political question "over which this court does not have subject matter jurisdiction."

Mr. Phillips, who calls himself an "attorney pro se"—on his own behalf—has brought political and big business lawsuits in the past and had been active in anti-Vietnam-war causes and in the earliest attempts to impeach Mr. Nixon.

Pilot, U.S. Chutist Killed as Plane Crashes in Italy

MANTOVA, Italy, March 30 (UPI)—A light plane carrying a team of U.S. sport parachutists crashed today, killing the Italian pilot and a woman sky diver and injuring another woman and two men.

Italian authorities here identified the victims as Mario Roncati, 28, the pilot, and Marcia McGuire Stroup, 25, of Forest City, Iowa. They said Mrs. Stroup's husband, Joseph Stroup, was assigned to the U.S. Southern European Task Force at nearby Vicenza.

Officials said the injured are S/Sgt. James Brewer, 29; William Jacobson, 19 and a woman identified only as Mrs. Buchanan. Officials said both men were members of the 509th Airborne at Vicenza and Mrs. Buchanan's husband was a first lieutenant at the base.

U.S. Military Police said the four sky divers are members of a sport parachuting club. Italian authorities said they were practicing for an exhibition jump tomorrow when the accident occurred at the edge of the airfield.

150 Get Food Poisoning

HOUMA, La., March 30 (AP).—More than 150 delegates at a meeting of Jehovah's Witnesses were treated yesterday for food poisoning, authorities said was food poisoning.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Build Up Arms Industry

South Africa Plans to Boost Defense Spending by 36%

JOHANNESBURG, March 30.—A move reflecting uncertainty about the outcome of its campaign for détente in black Africa, South Africa increased its annual defense budget by 36 per cent to almost \$1 billion.

A white paper presented last in Parliament at Cape Town, by Minister P. W. Botha, said that South Africa could

survive diplomatic and economic setbacks, warned that "its first defeat in the military sphere would also be its last." Mr. Botha said this country's "real value to the free world" is increasingly appreciated and its "policy of evolution" is eliciting more respect.

But South Africa, he said, is the target of "intensifying hostile actions by anti-movements and extremist ideological elements," so it must maintain defenses "against surprise on any terrain whatsoever."

This concern stems from a variety of factors:

• South Africa's formerly white-dominated Portuguese "buffer states" of Angola and Mozambique soon will be ruled by independent black regimes of uncertain attitudes toward this country, and there is a possibility of more trouble in neighboring Rhodesia.

• Peking continues to exhort black Africa's liberation groups—most of them Chinese or Soviet-armed and trained—to shoot their way into Rhodesia and South Africa.

• Britain's defense outlays probably will diminish further its naval presence in the Atlantic-Indian Ocean route taken by 26,000 ships annually around South Africa's Cape of Good Hope.

• The higher defense budget also reflects South Africa's determination to depend more on itself for its protection and for the arms it has trouble buying because of embargoes. And it also indicates that South Africa is finding arms production more costly.

Finance Minister Oren Horowitz, in introducing the budget, said, "I am sure the whole house will cherish with me the earnest hope that the government's efforts to promote détente in southern Africa will be successful." He added:

"But until that aim is unequivocally achieved, it is imperative to enable our defense force to defend our borders effectively. No one with understanding of the situation will suspect us of aggressive intentions but at the same time no one should imagine that we can be attacked with impunity."

According to the white paper, South Africa will spend \$575 million in the coming year on "landward defense (against) all forms of insurgency and in maintaining a credible and balanced conventional force."

[South Africa is to buy more Mirage jet fighters from France as well as additional French Daphne submarines, the Rand Daily Mail said yesterday, according to Reuters. The South African Navy at present has three submarines, all of the Daphne class. The newspaper said that additional crews were being trained.]

Mr. Botha has said this country knows how to make a nuclear bomb and soon will be able to turn out heavy weapons and ultramodern aircraft.

© Los Angeles Times.

McGovern Is Said To Meet Arafat

BEIRUT, March 30 (UPI).—The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said yesterday that Yasser Arafat has held talks with Sen. George McGovern, chairman of the Near East subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The agency said the two men discussed "a number of subjects related to the Palestinian problem and the present situation in the Middle East region."

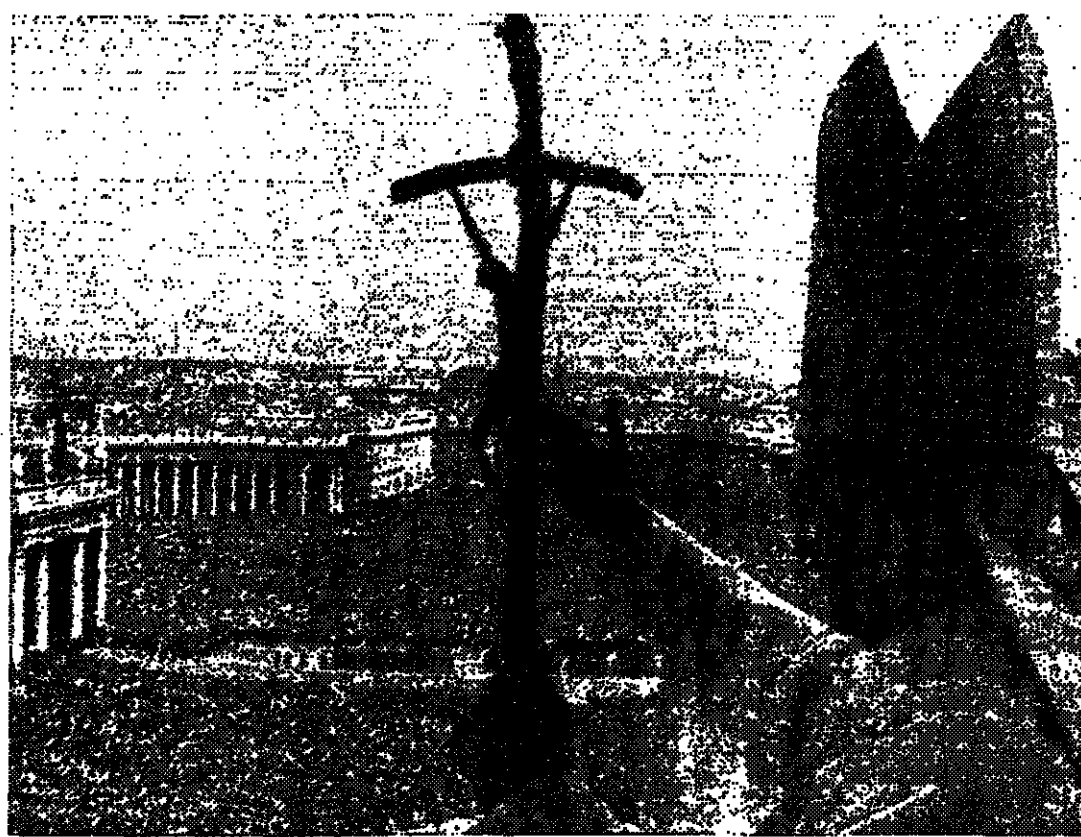
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SPEAKING TO THRONGS—Pope Paul VI blesses the crowd in St. Peter's Square.

Pope Calls Resurrection Stimulus for Man

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 30 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, in a brief Easter message today, said that the resurrection of Jesus should be "a stimulus to all who are working for the renewal of mankind."

In his televised address from the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica, the Pontiff avoided mentioning any specific world problems.

A crowd filled St. Peter's Square to receive the Pope's traditional blessing that concluded his 15-minute midday appearance.

The 77-year-old Pontiff appeared to have recovered from a recent spell of fatigue. He moved vigorously and spoke with a firm voice.

"It does not matter, brethren," he said in his address, "if the experience of the frailty of human powers daily disappoints our fragile hopes for a stable ordering of human society. Nor does it matter if, from the very progress generated by modern

development and from the sovereign exploitation of the useful secrets of nature, there seems to derive for man not fullness or certainty of life but rather the torment of unsatisfied aspirations."

He went on: "Perhaps the cross, by which the risen Jesus is faithfully and symbolically presented, makes men fearful, oriented as they are toward the elimination of effort and duty, and hinders acceptance on the part of the many, but not the young, who have an insight into the truth and who are hungry for a happy and sincere interior life."

Prayers, pilgrims from many parts of the world, who filed into the church, followed the service in English, French, German, Arabic and Japanese.

Cradifixion Site Used

Prayers were said on the church's upper gallery, which is built on Golgotha rock, the traditional site of Christ's crucifixion.

As pilgrims filed into the church for the mass, Moslem shopkeepers in the walled city opened for business as usual, many of them selling souvenirs to the tourists.

Less than a quarter of a mile from the church, Jews celebrating the Passover holidays crowded in front of the Wall for prayers. At the same time, the cry of Moslem muezzins, calling the faithful to prayer in the city's mosques, echoed over the rooftops.

Drop of 20%

Tourism Ministry officials estimated there were 20 per cent fewer pilgrims this year as compared to last year's Easter and Passover holidays.

Patriarch Beltritti led a procession of clergymen into the fortress-like, Byzantine era church under clear, warm skies. As he entered the stone portals, the church bells pealed out across the rooftops of the city.

Inside, he kissed the Stone of Unction, where Christ's body is said to have been anointed with oil before burial. The patriarch then changed into purple and white Easter vestments to sing the mass.

As the patriarch sang the mass and traditional Latin prayers, pilgrims from many parts of the world, who filed into the church, followed the service in English, French, German, Arabic and Japanese.

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Calls 3-Month Extension 'Negative' Sign

Rabin Assails Sadat's Limit on UN Force

JERUSALEM, March 30 (AP).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin warned today that Israel would take as a "negative indication" Egypt's announced refusal to extend the mandate of UN peace-keeping forces in the Sinai Desert for more than three months.

Issuing Israel's first official comment on President Anwar Sadat's policy speech yesterday, Mr. Rabin said it is "vital that the United States pursue its peace-seeking efforts in the Middle East."

Mr. Rabin's statement, at a special Cabinet session, ignored Mr. Sadat's announcement yesterday that he would reopen the Suez Canal June 8. Although the Egyptian's speech has been viewed in the West as moderate, Mr. Rabin had nothing positive to say about it.

His statement began by saying that Israel is "ready to advance to peace in any possible way. This can be done by advancing in stages, through an interim settlement with Egypt"—the deal Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tried unsuccessfully to achieve on his diplomatic shuttle here this month.

Ready for Geneva

It added that Israel is ready to participate in the Geneva peace conference, which may be called into session following Mr. Kissinger's failure.

Israel regards it as "vital that the United States continue to offer its good offices in achieving peace in this area," the Rabin statement said.

"This is important for the achievement of an interim settlement with Egypt and also for the preparation of the Geneva conference," it said. Mr. Sadat also expressed interest in pursuing the step-by-step method employed by Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Rabin was displeased at Mr. Sadat's announcement that he will renew the UN peace force's mandate for three months, rather than the six-month periods the peace-keepers have been given by the UN Security Council until now.

"The maintenance of the UN forces in their present form is part of the overall framework of the 'disengagement agreements' separating Israeli and Egyptian troops, the Rabin statement said.

"Israel will regard as a negative indication the nonrenewal of the UN force's mandate or the alteration of its time span," Mr. Rabin said.

The statement made no reference to the reopening of the canal, although earlier Israeli officials had confided that they saw in it "a de-escalating factor" that could reduce border tension.

Asked whether the Cabinet had noted anything positive in Mr. Sadat's speech, a spokesman replied: "This statement is all that was approved for publication."

The Cabinet also was briefed on Israeli efforts to counter any feeling in Western capitals that Jerusalem was to blame for the breakdown of the Kissinger shuttle talks.

Kurdish Leader Is Reported To Have Left Iraq for Iran

TEHRAN, March 30 (Reuters).—Kurdish rebel leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani, accompanied by his two sons, Idris and Mesut, has crossed the border and entered Iran from Iraq, a Kurdish spokesman said here today.

A number of Gen. Barzani's close aides and followers also accompanied him across the border into Iran, the spokesman said.

The deadline fixed by the Iraqi government for the amnesty and cease-fire under which Kurdish rebels were to surrender or leave Iraq will expire tomorrow.

But the independent Turkish press agency Hurriyet-Haber reported in Ankara today that Iraq would extend the amnesty until April 11.

Iran has also given the 140,000 Kurdish refugees already in Iran the same deadline, April 1, to decide whether to return to their homes in Iraq or stay in Iran.

According to latest reports, about 20,000 persons have left Iran for their homes in Iraq.

The Kurds have asked for an extension of the deadline to give them more time to move to either side.

The 73-year-old Gen. Barzani and his sons and followers who crossed into Iran were reported by Kurdish spokesmen to be staying in western Iran near the border with the Iraqi.

Led Rebellion

Gen. Barzani has campaigned for Kurdish home rule in Iraq for 40 years and led the 13-year-old rebellion that now appears to have collapsed.

He has survived numerous battles with the better-equipped Iraqi Army. According to official estimates, about 20,000 persons have died in the fighting.

At least one Jew said that he could not recall another occasion when police had actually moved into the synagogue building while worship was going on. The synagogue has frequently been under surveillance, however, because it has become an active focal point for the Jewish community here.

Both incidents have occurred at a time when some Jewish activists here contend that Soviet authorities are trying to split their movement by permitting some long-standing applicants to emigrate while harassing others.

Two lesser known activists are scheduled to go on trial tomorrow for allegedly violating public order.

Mark Naphitis, a 37-year-old dentist, and Boris Taitlyonok, a 31-year-old former plumber, are being prosecuted for having participated in a short demonstration last month in support of Jews who have allegedly been jailed for seeking to go to Israel. If found guilty, the two Jews face maximum labor camp sentences of three years. Five other participants in the demonstration, which Jewish activists said lasted barely 15 seconds, received brief jail sentences, from 10 to 15 days.

A Jewish source said today that a group of Moscow Jews will formally protest to Soviet authorities over yesterday's police action. United Press International reported from Moscow. The source said signatures were being collected on a letter addressed to the Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

Kissinger Sees Russian

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin conferred yesterday during a breakfast meeting at the State Department.

Egypt to Honor Faisal

CAIRO, March 30 (UPI).—The Egyptian government will mint a silver pound, carrying the image of the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Akhbar El Yom reported.



Mladen Dugovic

Yugoslav Official Lyons Shot 4 Times by 2 Men

GENEVA, March 30 (AP).—The Yugoslav vice-consul here, Mladen Dugovic, 38, was shot four times in the chest by gunmen in an assassination attempt today in a hospital.

He was listed in serious condition today in a hospital. He said two men fired four bullets at him. Dugovic was parking his car in the street building garage.

The assailants' identity and whether they were known to Mr. Dugovic, who remained unconscious today, could not yet be ascertained by the police.

Investigators said that the consul, a bachelor, had feared for his life since December, when he told police that he had hidden an explosive device in his car. No such device was found.

Belgrade, Yugoslav newspaper attributed the shooting to extreme-right Ustaasi movement, which ran Yugoslavia as a puppet state for the Nazis during World War II.

th Baby Dies

ter Yugoslav

ospital Blaze

JERUSALEM, March 30 (AP).—A short circuit in a heater started a fire in a hospital today, killing 25 babies here Friday, according to Judge Vladimir J. announced yesterday.

4-day-old boy succumbed yesterday to injuries suffered in the fire, which broke out in the ward ward, raising the death toll to 25.

Two remaining survivors, two and a girl, are under intensive medical care in the pediatric hospital of another hospital, where their survival prospects are called "dim."

The statement released by the hospital said the fire started in an electric heater that was set to maintain a constant temperature in the room. There was a short circuit in the appliance, heating the temperature, melting the heater and setting fire to inflammable objects, the statement said.

Two men were seen chatting before the Kuwaiti was d by the chief of royal police to meet King Faisal in adjoining reception hall, where the King was with Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister of petroleum.

A Saudi television crew filming the meeting, Prince Faisal, who entered the reception hall and the Kuwaiti delegation, then came forward, drew a liver and fired three shots at King Faisal's head from a distance of about two feet. The king is being held captive.

Wrestled to Floor

The assassin, who was shot before he was wrestled to the floor by the royal guards. He was then with gunshots until he was unconscious but royal officials pulled him free before he died.

The minister and two other officials were held for an hour by the investigating officials red them.



ELECTION DAY—Premier Constantine Caramanlis casts his ballot in the Greek local elections yesterday.

Greek Local Elections Show Trend to Opposition Groups

ATHENS, March 30 (UPI).—Opposition candidate Ioannis Papadopoulos claimed victory in the Athens mayoralty race today in the first municipal elections held in Greece in 11 years.

Early returns from other major cities also showed opposition candidates leading in elections that the government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis had sought to make nonpartisan.

With more than 10 per cent of the vote counted, Mr. Papadopoulos, 60, led with more than 85 per cent of the ballots that have been counted. His main opponent, former Mayor George Pityas, was a leader of the resistance against the military regime of Col. George Papadopoulos.

In a victory statement issued four hours after the polls closed in Athens, Mr. Papadopoulos said he would turn Athens "into a democratic bastion and to the help of the people, we will reform Athens."

The Socialist lawyer was supported by all political parties in opposition to Mr. Caramanlis's ruling New Democracy party, including the Communists.

In Patras, the largest city in the Peloponnese, the Democracy Progress ticket of candidate Theodoros Anninos took a 2-to-1 lead over its main opponent, George Filiadis.

Interior Minister Constantine Stefanopoulos, in a statement issued after the polls closed to

night, said that the conduct of the voters was "impeccable."

"The municipal elections, carried out under conditions of peace and order, showed how the standard of voters has risen," Mr. Stefanopoulos said.

About 45,000 local government officials will be elected in 264 municipalities and 5,776 communities.

In cities and towns with populations of more than 5,000, there will be runoff elections next Sunday in contests where no candidate receives more than 50 per cent of the vote.

There were no elections in Greece during the seven-year military dictatorship which crumbled in July, 1974.

Today was the third time Greeks have voted since democracy was restored.

Six million Greeks went to the polls in November to elect a parliament and, a month later, Greeks voted in a referendum against the restoration of the monarchy.

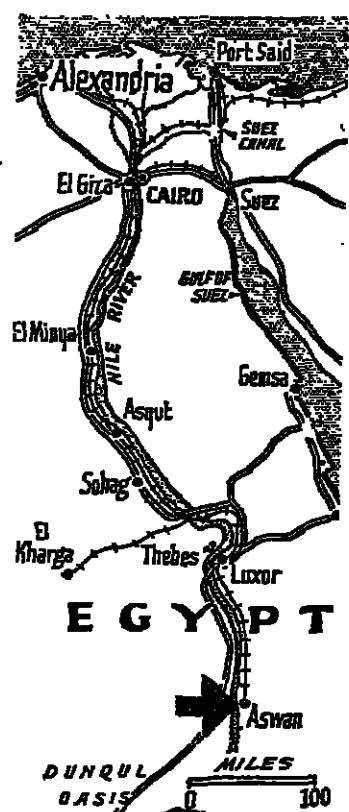
22 JDL Members Held

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP).—Police arrested 22 members of the Jewish Defense League early today and charged them with tossing containers of red paint onto the walls of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. They had demonstrated outside the mission for an hour.

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Mood of Old Egypt Lingers Amid the Changes in Aswan

By Henry Tanner



ASWAN, Egypt (NYT).—All the length of Egypt, from here at Aswan to the Mediterranean, one can observe the Egyptians' 5,000-year-old love affair with their river.

From here, the pharaohs took the limestone and granite and shipped it down the Nile to build their pyramids and temples. Starting from here, long before two dams were built, the Nile gave water to the narrow strip of cultivated land that is the country's crowded living space between immense deserts.

The other day, in calm water below the cataracts, three teen-aged boys, each alone in a high-masted felucca, played out an impromptu game of cat and mouse with the river. They circled in their heavy boats, changing direction suddenly and seeking to surprise one another. Whenever two boats were close enough, the boatmen would take wild leaps from one craft to the other.

The limestone and granite quarries are still worked and the large stones are still being moved northward to Cairo and Alexandria under sail.

On his drives from the airport to the hotel and again on his way up to President Anwar Sadat's villa on a secluded hill covered with jasmine and rhododendron, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who visited here earlier this month on his

abortive quest for a Mideast settlement, could see the sharp edge of the top of the Aswan High Dam cutting through the landscape of sand and rock.

Next to the dam there is a new concrete monument, a 260-foot-high structure in the form of a lotus flower with elevators in the four prongs and an observation platform.

Inscriptions in Russian and Arabic praise the Soviet Union's role in building the dam and acclaim Egyptian-Soviet friendship. The monument was dedicated only two weeks ago.

"It has just been finished and so has Soviet-Egyptian friendship," an Egyptian newsmen observed.

Residents of Aswan did not see Mr. Kissinger and his caravan of black sedans as they moved swiftly along the closed highway from the airport, which is part of a military base out in the desert, to the walled, oasis-like compound of his hotel on the edge of town. Soldiers were posted at the intersections, but there were no crowds to hold back.

Mr. Kissinger stayed at the New Cataract Hotel, a nine-story box of banal contemporary design.

The old Cataract Hotel is a different matter. It stands a hundred yards away in the same compound as the new one, on a cliff overlooking the river.

Built just after the turn of the century, it is a rambling

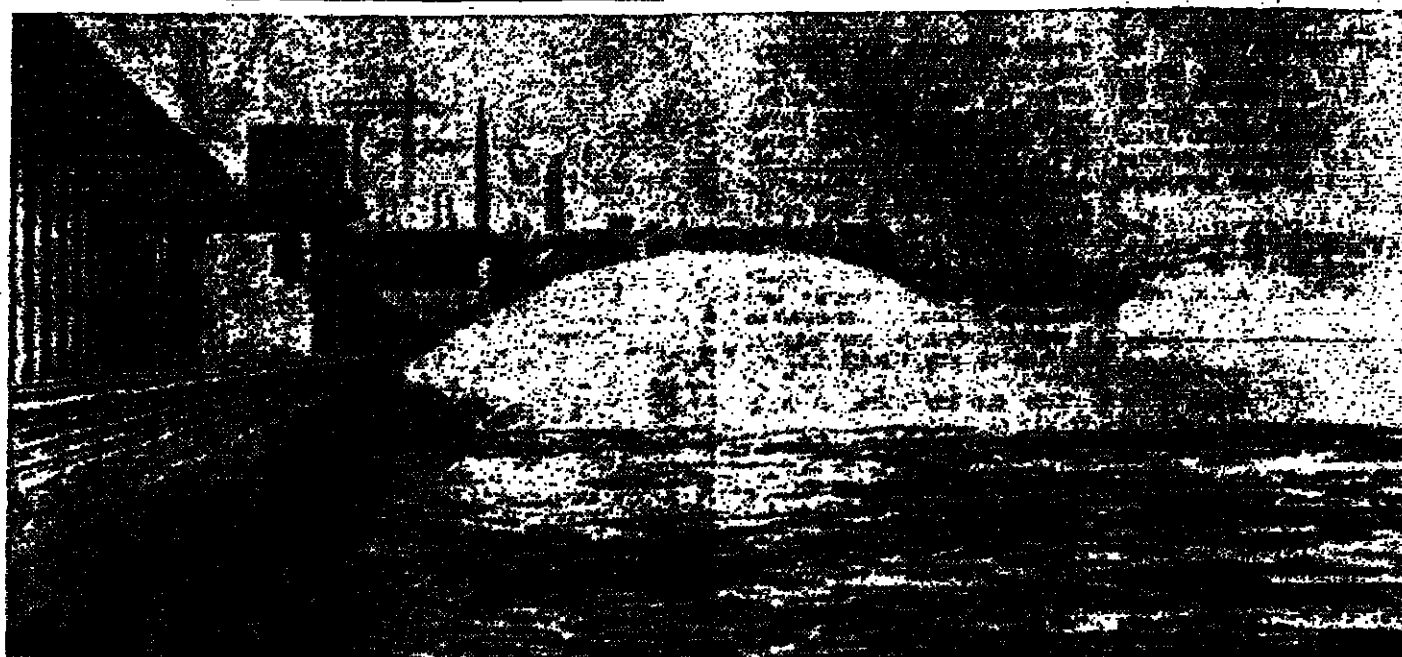
structure with a domed dining room as large as a cathedral. It is run down and in need of paint and new carpets and mattresses, but it retains a kind of faded grandeur.

The rooms are an antique dealer's dream—each with a large bed with brass knobs and posts reaching almost to the ceiling so guests in the old days did not have to stoop when they got in behind the mosquito nets, a solid chest of drawers and wash table with marble tops, a bedside lamp of brass with a faded silk shade and a telephone like a tall box with long metal prongs to cradle the receiver.

Agatha Christie stayed in the old Cataract Hotel and wrote one of her thrillers, "Death on the Nile." In the library, locked away behind glass are rows upon rows of Victorian novels and early-century nonfiction works like "The German Empire Today."

Aswan has seen other foreign dignitaries. Nikita Khrushchev, the late Soviet leader, came here in 1964 to inaugurate one phase of work on the Aswan High Dam. Aswan's residents remember him fondly because one of the town's greatest urban improvements is a result of his visit—a broad, brightly illuminated riverside promenade with arcades where all the better shops, banks and cafes now are situated.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser wanted to impress his visitor and mobilized an army of



FLOWING TO THE SEA—The waters of the Nile surge through a generator emplacement on the Aswan High Dam.

workers and equipment to construct the promenade almost overnight.

The Aga Khan used to come here when Aswan was still a sleepy outpost with one hotel.

He had a villa on the western shore of the Nile below the cataracts. When he died in 1959, he was buried here. His mausoleum, with its central dome and little towers over each corner, looks like any of the hundreds of tombs of Moslem dignitaries strewn between the rocks and desert patches of upper Egypt. It has become a tourist attraction.

His wife—the Begum—still lives in the villa. The other day, as she often does, she crossed the river shortly before

dark to have tea on the terrace of the old Cataract Hotel. Sitting in the back of a felucca, she was an exquisitely elegant figure coddling a fuzzy dog in her lap.

"Hello Princess," a boatman shouted in English from another felucca. She acknowledged the greeting with a wave. "She is our lady," the boatman said proudly.

Charles Bayer, an ageless man not unlike Desmond, did not like the old Cataract Hotel. He was working at the old Cataract Hotel when it was burned down by a mob in 1952. He also worked in Baghdad. "But nothing happened there," he said.

Jewish underground fighting against the British mandate in Palestine.

"I was fixing the fruit bowls for lunch when this man rushed in and pushed me into a back room," Mr. Bayer said. "Then, poof, the bombs went off. They had brought them in in milk cans. Almost the whole building came down except the corner where we were. Dozens were dead but they didn't want to kill me because I was Swiss."

From the ruins of the King David, Mr. Bayer went to Cairo, where he was working at the old Shepherd's Hotel when it was burned down by a mob in 1952. He also worked in Baghdad. "But nothing happened there," he said.

Here in Aswan his greatest crisis so far came when a newsman covering Mr. Kissinger's visit asked to smuggle his dog into the dining room, past a bevy of Egyptian generals. "No, no, no, no," Mr. Bayer shouted in Arabic, English, French and German, mixing up all his languages in the excitement.

Aswan had about 20,000 inhabitants before construction of the high dam started. Now it has more than 100,000.

Twenty years ago, the old Cataract was the only hotel, and it was only open for four months in the winter. Aswan now has four first-class hotels—the Indian Oberoi chain opened the latest last month—and several lesser ones.

Warts and All

'Hansard', or How the British Keep the Record in Commons

By Harry Trimborn

LONDON—About 200 years ago, Luke Hansard, a young apprentice from Norwich, traveled to London with only one guinea in his pocket to take a job as a compositor with John Hughes, printer for the House of Commons.

That 110-mile trip resulted in what has been called one of the true glories of the British Parliament. For out of it grew what is known today prosaically as the "House of Commons Official Report." Or simply, "Hansard."

The family has had no connection with the report since the end of the 19th century. And the work of the firm eventually taken over by Luke Hansard (1752-1828) is now an official government function under the control of that powerful arbiter of the warring factions in Parliament, the speaker of the House of Commons.

Yet the Hansard name has remained and has come to symbolize integrity, fairness and efficiency that is lacking in Hansard's counterparts elsewhere in the world. As a specialist put it in appraising Luke Hansard's work:

"The promptitude and accuracy with which he printed parliamentary papers were often of the greatest service to the government."

A Contrast

As such, Hansard stands in a sharp contrast to its U.S. counterpart, the Congressional Record, which critics say can be doctored to reflect speeches never made, votes never cast or the appearance of lawmakers at proceedings they never attended.

Both the Congressional Record and Hansard are supposed to be "warts and all" official records of the minute-by-minute proceedings of the legislatures of Britain and the United States. But in Hansard the warts cannot be camouflaged by political cosmetics to improve the image of the members of Parliament.

If an MP makes a fool of himself on the Commons floor, his antics will be recorded in Hansard. If he uses profanity, and is admonished by the speaker, both the profanity and the admonition will be recorded. If he fails to cast a vote or ducks a controversial debate, he cannot cover it up in Hansard.

In short, there is no way any member of Parliament from the prime minister to the newest backbencher can alter the official record that would result in a distortion of the actual proceedings as they unfold in the House of Commons.

Nothing Added

As Richard Dring, the Hansard editor, put it in an interview recently:

"The only words that are recorded in Hansard are those actually spoken in the House of Commons while it is sitting. Nothing can be written into the report afterwards."

"If a member says something he later regrets, the report will not be altered, as it is in the reports of other parliaments. He can of course come back at the next sitting and reverse his earlier stand but that would not erase his initial remarks."

This does not mean that Hansard is a transcription of every

sound uttered in Parliament. Nor does it mean that it contains only material spoken during a sitting.

Hansard is an edited version of what is actually said but the editing, Mr. Dring insists, is solely for the purpose of clarity and conciseness. Syntax is improved for MPs who trip over their tongues, not to spare them embarrassment, Mr. Dring said, but to make their meaning clear.

"The MP has the privilege—has it not?—to be right—to discuss possible changes with an editor before his remarks are sent to the printer," Mr. Dring said. "But he cannot delay or otherwise interfere with the processing of the report, nor alter the meaning in any way. The editor has absolute discretion to accept or reject any suggested changes."

MPs are well aware of this, Mr. Dring said, and there is little attempt to pressure an editor into making changes affecting the meaning. "Occasionally, a new member will try it," he said, "but he quickly learns that it won't work."

Commenting on the U.S. Congressional Record's practice of allowing insertion of material not presented during a House or Senate session without noting it as such, Mr. Dring declared:

"I can understand someone writing something into the record, if it is known by the reader that it was written in. But I find it difficult to accept that anything can be written into what pertains to be a verbatim report of a proceeding after the fact, without clearly distinguishing it as such."

Hansard also allows insertion of material not presented during a sitting but again only for purposes of clarity.

This is a statement of details of a bill being discussed. Such insertions are clearly marked to avoid any impression that they were actually voiced during the sitting.

Because of editing and the need for speed in meeting its daily 10:30 p.m. final deadline, Hansard, after several experiments, has rejected the use of tape recorders in compiling its record. Too much time is wasted in recording every sound and in transcribing a tape, Mr. Dring said.

Shorthand Used

Tape recorders, however, are used extensively in committee meetings where deadline pressures are less severe and because of other factors. (The House of Lords has its own Hansard report.)

In the House of Commons, Hansard relies on the seemingly old-fashioned method of the shorthand reporter scribbling virtually unchanged since the turn of the century. The only thing missing is the quill pen.

To record the proceedings, Hansard has a staff of 56 regular employees, including 14 shorthand reporters, plus an auxiliary staff of 35 who are either freelance or employees of a private firm that are used during a heavy crush of business.

The experienced reporters earn about \$5,000 (\$14,400) a year, and are proficient enough to keep up with the fastest talkers.

"If a speaker is going at 220 words a minute, it's no good for

a shorthand reporter to say he can only do 160 words," Mr. Dring said. "He just has to put his head down and bang on."

He added proudly: "We haven't been beaten yet."

The reporters usually record about 84,000 words during a normal 10-hour session of Commons, which results in a daily report of about 110 pages.

During one hectic five-day session, a staggering 2 million words were recorded. The reporters operated under a printers' deadline ranging from three hours at the start of a sitting to one-half hour at the 10:30 p.m. final deadline.

Parliament usually sits until about midnight and anything it says after the 10:30 p.m. deadline is held over for the next day's report. The recording, transcribing and printing results in a daily report that is available to anyone in the London postal district with the first delivery of mail the following morning.

How It Works

The system works this way: Parliament usually convenes at 2:30 p.m. with a recitation of prayers which are not recorded. Five minutes later the session begins.

Seated in what is known as the press gallery "bench end" four shorthand reporters take turns of 10 minutes each scribbling down the proceedings.

The pace gradually quickens to the peak of the debate stage, when the reporter's turn is out to five minutes. A second reporter is now at work as a backup man to act as a check on anything the first man may have missed.

In taking down the talk, the reporters exercise editorial judgment by correcting syntax or eliminating or ignoring anything he considers irrelevant to the proceedings.

When the reporter finishes his trick, he hurries with his notebook to a typist and dictates his shorthand notes to him.

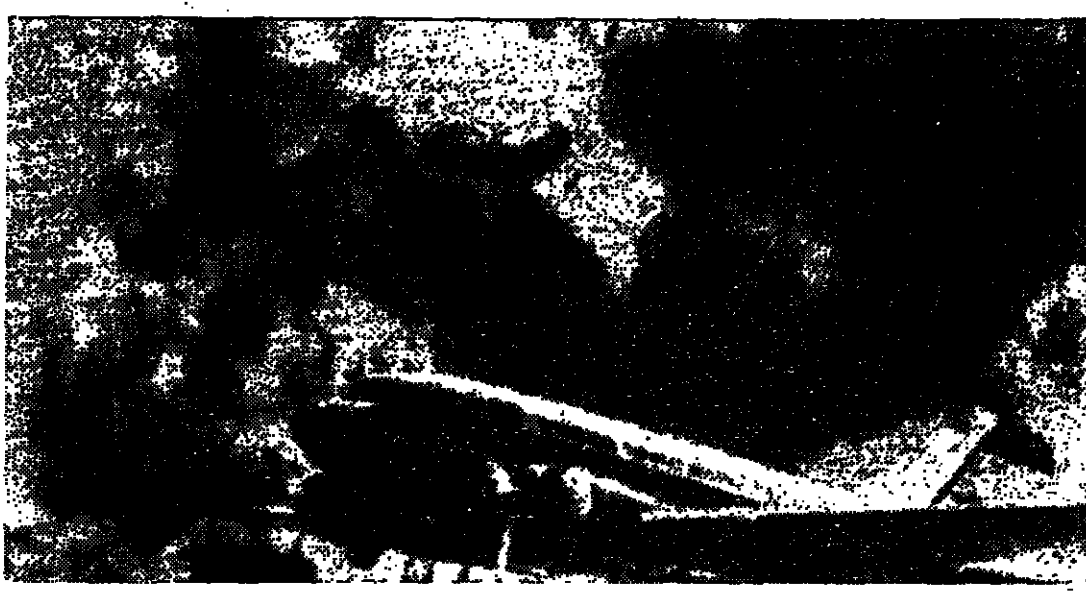
During dictation, the reporter may again edit the remarks. He then checks the typed copy for accuracy, then turns it over to an editor who prepares it for the printer. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, located three miles away, runners pick up the transcripts for printing every half hour during the latter part of the session. Before the copy is sent to the printers, the MP has the opportunity to check the typed transcript and suggest any alterations.

Usually, Mr. Dring said, it is merely a matter of something affecting his constituency, such as getting a voter's name or title right.

It's nothing like the purported incident in the French parliament where a member happened to read in a hearing something that heated debate—being called a liar by an opponent. The offended parliamentarian challenged the opponent to a duel—and lost his life.

"The French parliament subsequently deleted such accusations from its official report, to avoid any further bloodshed," Mr. Dring said. "But we keep them in. We just have to take our chances. It's part of the record."

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During the heavy shelling of Phnom Penh airport by anti-government forces.

Civilian Firm's Controversial Role In the U.S. Aid Airlift to Cambodia

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK (NYT).—Periodically, a teletype machine in the California offices of Bird & Sons, Inc., carries a signal from a construction compound outside Bangkok that is serving as headquarters for the emergency American airlift to Cambodia.

The machine types a name. The Oakland office of Bird & Sons contacts the man named, informs him that he has been recommended for a job by Bangkok and tells him to submit a résumé. The résumé is forwarded to Bangkok for action.

Under this procedure, according to a former company official, U.S. Air Force veterans have been recruited for the airlift operated by Bird Air, the company's aviation division, whose president, William Bird, 58, acknowledges that he made "a fortune" building runways and operating charter aircraft during the Vietnam war.

Supplying Crews

Last September, four months before the contract was officially approved, Bird Air began supplying civilian crews for unmarked C-130 planes with which the U.S. Air Force was delivering ammunition and food to the beleaguered capital of Phnom Penh and other Cambodian government enclaves. The contract, now worth more than \$2.8 million, calls for Bird Air to fly 30 plane-loads of supplies about 700 tons—into Cambodia daily from Utopia air base in Thailand.

Supplies have also been ferried in from Saigon by three private carriers using their own planes—Flying Tiger Line, Trans International and Airways International. The effort has become controversial, with charges by critics—some of whom have filed suit in federal courts to block American aid to Cambodia—that the civilian crews are being improperly used to evade restrictions on a U.S. military role in Cambodia.

Questions have also been raised about the circumstances under which Bird Air won the contract. Mr. Bird said the company found out about it in advance and was ready with an offer before anyone else—and there have been questions about the company's relationship with the military and the CIA.

In recent interviews, Mr. Bird has denied that he or his company have a connection with the CIA. He told a reporter that his com-

pany held a contract only with the Air Force, adding: "It in no way could be called a CIA operation."

In CIA Areas

However, Mr. Bird's enterprises have included construction projects and air charter operations in areas of Laos where the CIA long exercised a controlling influence. In 1968, Mr. Bird sold his charter company and 22 planes to Continental Air Services, which, like the CIA-run airline, Air America, ferried supplies to the CIA-financed Meo tribesmen. The sale price was put by a Bird Air officer at \$4 million.

Asked if Bird Air had had any "contact" with the CIA in Laos, the same officer said: "That's a strange question. I really don't know how to answer. We met people. It's possible some were CIA. I don't know."

He added: "If the CIA was involved it wouldn't have made any difference. We had our orders to deliver."

The officers of Bird Air now are Mr. Bird, president and chief executive, his wife, Ruth Mary, executive vice-president and treasurer, and R. L. Albhouse, vice-president. Another vice-president, Arthur DeRoche, left the company on March 15 to work for Bechtel Corp. in the Far East.

Bird & Sons was founded in Oakland in 1956 by Scott Bird, William's father, who died three years ago. Bird family companies built 5,000 feet of the airstrip at Wattay airport in Vientiane, Laos, under a U.S. Navy contract. They also built aprons at two Thai airfields, as well as numerous highways in Thailand.

Air Force Deal

The original airlift contract of \$1.7 million called for Bird Air to furnish five six-man crews from September of last year through June of this year. The Air Force was to supply five C-130 cargo planes, all fuel, maintenance of the aircraft and medical examinations and exercise programs for the crews.

The contract specified that all employees of the contractor were to be considered civilians, in no way representing the U.S. government. The contractor was not to issue news releases unless they were cleared with the U.S. Air Force. The contractor, not the U.S. government, was responsible for damages and deaths.

A contract was signed on July 11 of last year with an Air Force master sergeant, Warren Shoultis, signing for the U.S. government. The contract was officially approved by Col. R.R. Lovingsgood, director of procurement, on Jan. 28. By then, Bird Air had been flying the Air Force planes for four months.

The payment involved in the contract was increased in February from \$1.7 million to \$2.8 million—a rise arranged when the firm was called on to provide seven more crews.

Mr. Bird said that the recruitment of the 75 crew members now at work was done "mostly by word of mouth."

"You get a good captain and ask him if he knows someone who is really qualified," he said. "They have a good grapevine."

Mr. Bird and other company officers have said that the crewmen are all former members of the U.S. Air Force. They said that none of the crewmen are now in the armed forces. Some, they said, may have gone into the Active Reserve—the group most susceptible to call-up in a national emergency.

\$3,000 a Month

The men are paid an average of \$3,000 a month. Bird Air is paid an average of \$450 an hour of flight—or \$900 for the round trip between Utopia and Phnom Penh.

Mr. Bird appeared to acknowledge that the civilian role in the supply effort was arranged by the U.S. government with the intention of circumventing the strictures of the Aug. 14, 1973, congressional cutoff of all U.S. combat activities in Cambodia.

Asked by a news agency reporter recently if planes for the airlift were furnished by the Air Force, Mr. Bird replied:

"They are all Air Force C-130s. We only furnish the crews. They do all the maintenance. The purpose of this is that Congress has a limit of 200 on the number of people that can be in Cambodia at one time in support of the war effort. And in order to get around [that] and to keep the United States military personnel out of there, we furnish civilian crews for these aircraft."

"I am rather proud of what we are doing," Mr. Bird said. He added:

"I think we have a commitment and I am proud the United States is doing the airlift and helping to supply the people of Cambodia."

Learned From Enemy

Africa Radicalized Portugal's Soldiers

By Miguel Acosta

LISBON (UPI).—There is little mystery about the question of why Portuguese officers became the most left-wing revolutionary movement in Western Europe.

The answer lies in the futile 13-year war to preserve the country's vast African empire and how it awakened the social consciousness of an expanded officer corps no longer drawn from the small aristocracy.

Added to the leftist political ferment inspired by officers from the universities were counter-surgency and pacification courses to learn the "dangerous Communist" philosophy of the enemy.

This meant that they became imbued with the works of Karl Marx, Mao Tse-tung, Che Guevara and Franz Fanon among others. Even conservative career officers "looked to studying the enemy's philosophy. These troops were sent to build roads in Guinea-Bissau, which became the crucible of revolutionary ferment among young officers 'intoxicated' with leftist views."

In time, they began to admire not only revolutionary ideas but also their highly motivated enemies. Disdaining the dictatorship back in Lisbon and the values of what was, in essence, a colonial empire based on trade.

Fighting for What?

As a young officer now in power put it, "Contact with African liberation movements opened our eyes to the fact they were fighting for their land and freedom while we were fighting for a fascist dictatorship serving a few capitalists seeking cheap black labor and raw materials for protected industries."

Many yearned for peace. Amid the fighting, a captain, who is now a member of the Revolutionary Council, wrote poetry that expressed the weariness of the military. One poem said:

"The war is over. There is peace, happiness and peace."

I found a friend on the street and we embraced."

So it was that a defeated army of a country of less than 9 million "liberated" Portugal from the dictatorship that had ruled for nearly five decades. It set in motion the wrenching process of freeing the 500-year-old colonial empire and experimenting with political formulas adapted from their former African enemies.

Now that the military have placed themselves above the political parties and nationalized banks and insurance companies, the African revolutionary demon that seized the Armed Forces Movement pays appears to be the driving force once more. But the seal of the leftward move, following the failure of a right-wing military putsch, has raised all sorts of doubts about the AFM's dominant political coloration. Is it Communist? Pro-Soviet? Anti-U.S.? Marxist? Angolan? Algerian?

"It's Portuguese," an AFM officer said.

Army Sociologists

The basic picture is that of a Portuguese liberation movement trying to "decolonize" Portugal. They are trying to apply to West-

ern Europe's most backward and poorest country, where more than 40 per cent of the people are illiterate, sophisticated military pacification concepts, complete with sociological studies, graphic diagrams to explain the enemy's social and political structure and geopolitical maps to describe Portugal's links to a third world and Western Europe.

"This is a Socialist olive-green revolution out of a counter-surgency laboratory," an officer remarked.

"The army, in fact, is trying to pacify the conservative north of the country so that Communism can survive there."

Communists are no long devils. Foreign alliances are suspect. But the military, because they made a revolution, are 5 roses. The political parties, the Communists, lag behind. AFM, which does not wish to trust any of them.

"They always put parties gods above nation-building," AFM political official said. "We are interested in Portugal, in the Portuguese, and not just Socialists, Communists and political parties."

The AFM, he added, has not for all political views but a single ideology is dominating. "We are a movement with some tendencies."

Respected Thinkers

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Joseph KRAFT
in the International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

Euromarket

Market in Consolidation Phase
But Prices Stay Fairly Steady

By William Ellington

ON March 30 (AP-DJ), Eurobond market has entered a consolidation phase, although the relatively large volume of new issues has not been a major factor in price movements. The market is reasonably steady, with the first quarter of the volume of new issues being about 10 percent of the total. Eurobond issues, including private Western European issues for foreign borrowers, are being sold at 98 1/2 percent, with the market spread accounting for 1/2 percent, or 1/2 percent of the total.

The City of Stockholm also is in the market with a 100-million mark, 12-year issue bearing 8.75 percent. The offer is likely to be made at 99 for a yield of 8.89 percent.

Some dealers in Eurobond issues are pessimistic about the outlook. One dealer cited the setback in Middle East peace talks, Communist victories in Indo-China and a turn to the left in Portugal as sources of worry.

Furthermore, short-term interest rates have been edging higher, although the New York Federal Reserve Bank has been trying to counteract the trend. Nevertheless, both New York certificate of deposit rates and short-term Eurobond rates were higher Thursday than they were a month ago.

Fixed this week at par was a \$25-million, 12-year issue of Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

Scheduled for offering in early April is a \$30-million, seven-year issue of Industrial Bank of Japan, with a 9.25-percent coupon. Underwriting sources said that so far demand has been good.

Among other issues priced this week was a 15-million European Unit of Account, eight-year offering of Groupement de l'Industrie Sidérurgique at 99 1/2 bear-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	March 21	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity Index ..	200.8	200.8	197.3	233.0
Unemployment ..	77,845,000	77,845,000	77,845,000	77,845,000
Industrial Production ..	\$128,917,000	\$128,917,000	\$128,917,000	\$128,917,000
Steel prod. (100,000)	2,650,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	2,650,000
Auto production ..	183,000	183,000	183,000	183,000
Daily oil prod (bbls)	5,270,000	5,270,000	5,270,000	5,270,000
Flight car (1000)	232,000	232,000	232,000	232,000
Value, Ex-Im ..	\$4,519,000	\$4,519,000	\$4,519,000	\$4,519,000
Business failures ..	322	322	296	215

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1974
Employed ..	84,027,000	84,027,000	84,027,000
Unemployed ..	11,818,000	11,818,000	11,818,000
Infant Prod. ..	110.3	110.3	110.3
Personal Income ..	\$1,194,000,000	\$1,194,000,000	\$1,194,000,000
Money supply ..	\$282,900,000	\$282,900,000	\$282,900,000
Consumer price index ..	157.2	157.2	157.2

Consumer price index .. 157.2
*M1's inventories .. \$125,477,000
*Exports .. \$5,619,000
*Imports .. \$9,522,000

*000 omitted, figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is reported by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inf. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.
B-1 Revised.

ing 9.75 per cent to yield 9.8 per cent. The Unit of Account is equivalent to \$219.78 marks, making it worth 48.3 million marks, or about \$20.6 million. The first French franc Eurobond issue since June, 1973, was a great success. The offering of Charbonnages de France carried a 10.25-percent coupon and price of par. Because of strong de-

mand it was increased to 80 million francs from 60 million francs. Sources said the next Eurobond issue, also for a French borrower, will total 100 million francs and probably be offered next week.

Market Turnover
March 28 March 31
Cedel \$232.2 mil. \$243.1 mil.
Euroclear .. \$300.9 mil. \$381.6 mil.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Glimmers of Hope Pierce the Deepest Gloom

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT).

—Like the variable and inclement spring weather, the nation's economy is continuing to show uncertainty and very mixed trends at the moment and is emitting no convincing evidence about its likely performance for the next several months.

With only one day remaining in March, it is now apparent that the first quarter of 1975 has been one of the most desultory economic periods in the nation's history. And it has been a very upsetting one in political and international affairs as well.

Nevertheless, the glimmers of hope that began to emerge in recent weeks, with respect to inflation, stock prices, interest rates, retail sales and even the employment situation remain and are becoming slightly brighter, although the world picture has taken a decided turn for the worse in the Middle East and South-east Asia.

At home, the political scene has improved in some ways and deteriorated in others. Congress and the administration are still at loggerheads on many matters.

Serious Minus Factors
Meanwhile, the rising federal deficit, Congress's high-spending inclinations and its indecision on an energy-expansion program—with all its implications therefrom—must be considered serious minus factors in the economic picture.

There has been no turnaround in the economy as yet; the longest and deepest recession in the last three decades is still in progress. The only promising development at this stage is the fact that the rate of downturn in several of the meaningful economic indicators seems to have slowed a bit, with some even improving slightly.

Industrial production is still shrinking, with industry now operating at 85 1/2 per cent of capacity and employee layoffs are continuing, although not as sharply as earlier months. Whatever the reason, initial claims for unemployment insurance declined rather sharply in mid-March to below 500,000 for the first time in 16 weeks.

Inventories are still being slashed by a wide range of businesses to adjust to their declining sales rates. Most observers believe that process will go on for at least another quarter, with price declines broadening as business tries to hasten the removal of goods from shelves and warehouses and into consumers' hands. The tough times are illustrated by the fact that business failures early this year rose 26 per cent to 3,041.

Retail-Sales Rise

Across the country, retail sales have shown a slight rise, especially in recent weeks, as price-rebate and outright reduction programs have begun to move more goods. Auto sales showed a notable improvement under the rebate program. And the Easter season drew a better rate of apparel buying but not enough to buoy the spirits of merchants. Nevertheless, total retail sales were up five-tenths

of 1 per cent in February, their third consecutive monthly rise, and the slight improvement has continued.

Although consumer spending has accelerated slightly, it is probably more significant that public savings have been increasing at a much greater rate. The great influx of funds at savings banks and other thrift institutions has surprised bankers and economists and is putting pressure on many institutions to think of lowering the high interest rates they have been paying to attract public savings.

A few have already withdrawn some of their long-term, high-yielding rate plans, and others may soon do so unless they can put out their increased resources at higher rates of return than they have been getting recently. At the same time, housing remains in its deep slump. And business capital-spending programs are being curtailed. But the government's leading economic indicator series turned upward in February for the first time since July, gaining 1 per cent.

Divergent Strains
Thus, the strains in the economy remain very divergent at this time. And few analysts are perceiving an early end to the recession that began in November, 1973, when the first serious effects of the Arab oil embargo and soaring energy prices began to afflict the American economy.

When the government's report on the economy's performance for the first quarter becomes available in two weeks, it will probably show that the January-March quarter was the deepest period of contraction so far in the current recession.

Several economists have estimated that the drop in the "real" gross national product (abstracted from inflation) was about 1 1/2 per cent in February, their third consecutive monthly rise, and the slight improvement has continued.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT)—Hopes for a speedy passage for the tax-cut bill helped the stock market post a modest advance last week in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 7.20 points for the week at 770.36 at the close of Thursday's session.

The market was closed on Good Friday. The New York Stock Exchange had fallen sharply on Monday with the Dow closing down 19.63 points, its biggest daily drop in more than four months. The weakness was in reaction to the breakdown in Secretary of State Kissinger's efforts for a Middle East settlement.

Quotations then rose slightly on Tuesday and the Dow climbed 18.30 points the next day. The runup on Wednesday was attributed to investor enthusiasm over congressional approval of a \$22.8-billion tax-reduction bill that would give a tax cut of at least \$150 this year to nearly every tax-paying individual or family. The only uncertainty remaining for the market was whether the President might veto the bill.

The market continued to advance on Thursday on news that the nation had a record trade surplus in February and that the leading economic indicators rose by 1 per cent in February—their first gain in seven months.

Another favorable factor for the market was the Federal Reserve's aggressive move Tuesday in injecting funds into the banking system by heavy buying of long-term government securities.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices again dropped sharply due to the heavy supply of offerings.

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the counter market activity was high, with a number of new issues being sold at prices well above the \$1.00 par value.

Notable among the new issues was a \$10-million, 10-year issue of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. at 102 1/2 percent, with a yield of 8.5 per cent.

Another new issue was a \$5-million, 10-year issue of the General Electric Co. at 101 1/2 percent, with a yield of 8.5 per cent.

The market was also active in the sale of existing issues, with a number of issues being sold at prices well above the \$1.00 par value.

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USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the
Luxembourg Stock Exchange
On March 28, 1975
Information: (U.S. \$6.67)
Treas. Corporation of Bahamas Limited.
P.O. Box 177, Nassau, Bahamas.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Abell 8 1/2	13	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
Abell 9 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 10 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 11 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 12 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 13 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 14 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 15 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 16 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 17 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 18 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 19 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 20 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 21 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 22 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 23 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 24 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 25 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 26 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 27 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 28 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 29 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 30 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 31 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 32 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 33 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 34 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 35 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 36 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 37 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 38 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 39 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 40 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 41 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 42 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 43 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
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Abell 45 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 46 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 47 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 48 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 49 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 50 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 51 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 52 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 53 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 54 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 55 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 56 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 57 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 58 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 59 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 60 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 61 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 62 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 63 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 64 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 65 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 66 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 67 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 68 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 69 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 70 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 71 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 72 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 73 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 74 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 75 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 76 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 77 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 78 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 79 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 80 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 81 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 82 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 83 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 84 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 85 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 86 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 87 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 88 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 89 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 90 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 91 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 92 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 93 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 94 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 95 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 96 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 97 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 98 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 99 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 100 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0

KLEINWORT BENSON (JAPAN) FUND S.A.

Société Anonyme
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8528

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is to be held on April 9th, 1975 at 4.00 p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submit reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Statement and Allocation of the Results for the year ended 31st December, 1974.
3. Approval of a distribution for the year ended 31st December, 1974.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for the fiscal year commencing 1st January, 1975.
6. Miscellaneous business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Board of Directors

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and these resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

ITALAMERICA S.A.

Société Anonyme
Registered Office
LUXEMBOURG
23 Avenue de la Porte-Neuve
R.C. B 8439

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the annual general meeting of the Company will be held at 23 Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg, on April 8, 1975, at 10.30 a.m. for the following purposes, namely:

- To receive and adopt the reports of the Directors, statutory auditors and auditors;
- To adopt the financial statement and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1974;
- To appropriate the earnings;
- To approve the transfer to the Fund of the results of the Repurchase Company's transactions on the sales and redemptions of shares;
- To discharge the Directors and Auditor;
- To renew the mandate of the Board of Directors and Statutory auditor;
- To transact any other business.

In order to attend the Meeting, the Holders of Bearer shares are requested to lodge their shares five days before the Meeting with one of the undermentioned financial institutions. The shares will remain on deposit until the day following the date of the General Meeting:

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG;

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS EN PARIS, GENEVA, BRUSSELS, LONDON and AMSTERDAM;

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA: Head office and branches.

The Board of the Directors.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds						Bonds						Bonds						Bonds					
Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					
Abell 8 1/2	13	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	0	Abell 10 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 12 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 14 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 9 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 11 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 13 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 15 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 10 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 12 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 14 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 16 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 11 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 13 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 15 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 17 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 12 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 14 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 16 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 18 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 13 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 15 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 17 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 19 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 14 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 16 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 18 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 20 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 15 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 17 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 19 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 21 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 16 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 18 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 20 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 22 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 17 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 19 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 21 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 23 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 18 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 20 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 22 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 24 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 19 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 21 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 23 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 25 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 20 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 22 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 24 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 26 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 21 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 23 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 25 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 27 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 22 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 24 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 26 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 28 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 23 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 25 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 27 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 29 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 24 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 26 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 28 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 30 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 25 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 27 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 29 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 31 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 26 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 28 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 30 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 32 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 27 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 29 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 31 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 33 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 28 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 30 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 32 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 34 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 29 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 31 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 33 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 35 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 30 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 32 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 34 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 36 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 31 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 33 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 35 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 37 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 32 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 34 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 36 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 38 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 33 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 35 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 37 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 39 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 34 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 36 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 38 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 40 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 35 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 37 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 39 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 41 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 36 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 38 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 40 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 42 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 37 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 39 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 41 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 43 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 38 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 40 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 42 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 44 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 39 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 41 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 43 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 45 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 40 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 42 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 44 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 46 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 41 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 43 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 45 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 47 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 42 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 44 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 46 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 48 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 43 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 45 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 47 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 49 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 44 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 46 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 48 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 50 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 45 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 47 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 49 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 51 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 46 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 48 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 50 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 52 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 47 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 49 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 51 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 53 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 48 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 50 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 52 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 54 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 49 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 51 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 53 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 55 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 50 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 52 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 54 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 56 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 51 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 53 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 55 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 57 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 52 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 54 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 56 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 58 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 53 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 55 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 57 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 59 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 54 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 56 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 58 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 60 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abell 55 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 57 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 59 1/2	10	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	Abell 61 1/2	10	101 1/			

Re: Will Wain

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
	20			21						22				
			23				24							
25	26	27		28	29	30				31	32	33	34	35
36			37					38						
39				40			41				42			
43				44			45				46			
47					48							49		
				50	51			52		53				
	54	55	56				57	58			59	60		
61					62					63				64
65					66					67				
68					69					70				

NAME	C	F	NAME	C	F
ALABAMA	13	34	MADRID	9	33
ALBANY	4	38	MILAN	9	43
ALBANY	4	38	MONTREAL	7	43
ALBANY	4	38	MOSCOW	6	43
ALBANY	4	38	MUNICH	10	42
ALBANY	4	38	NEW YORK	7	38
ALBANY	4	38	NEW YORK	11	Overcast
ALBANY	4	38	OSLO	4	39
ALBANY	4	38	PARIS	3	37
ALBANY	4	38	PARIS	4	37
ALBANY	4	38	ROME	19	66
ALBANY	4	38	ROME	17	63
ALBANY	4	38	STOCKHOLM	0	32
ALBANY	4	38	STOCKHOLM	0	32
ALBANY	4	38	TEL AVIV	26	79
ALBANY	4	38	TUNIS	23	78
ALBANY	4	38	TUNIS	5	46
ALBANY	4	38	VIENNA	3	36
ALBANY	4	38	WARSAW	8	46
ALBANY	4	38	WARSAW	11	48
ALBANY	4	38	ZURICH	27	57

(Yesterday's readings: A.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

13

PEANUTS
I SAID, IF YOU FIND ANYTHING, JUST REMEMBER THAT YOU'RE DIGGING ON OUR PROPERTY!
ACTUALLY, THIS IS MY GRANDFATHER'S FARM...
GEE, I APOLOGIZE. I DIDN'T EVEN THINK ABOUT TRESPASSING. WE'RE HUNTING FOR TRUFFLES...
WELL, YOU FOUND ONE!
WE DID?
THAT'S MY NAME, TRUFFLES!
OH, GOOD BRIEF!

FERTILIZER
DO YOU GIVE REBATES?
YES, WE DO.
GOOD... GIVE ME A BAG OF FERTILIZER.
WHERE'S MY REBATE?
ON THE BOTTOM OF YOUR FEET.

OUT... BEAT IT!
THIS IS NO PUBLIC REST ROOM.
HE CHASED US OUT OF THE BATHROOM.
YEH... HE WAS REAL CROSS.
DASWOOD, SHAME ON YOU FOR BEING SUCH A GROUCH!
I'M SORRY. NEXT TIME I TAKE A BATH, I'LL SEND OUT INVITATIONS.

HERE COMES THE CHAPLAIN
I NEVER KNOW WHAT TO SAY TO THE CHAPLAIN. HOW DO YOU GREET HIM?
JUST WATCH ME.
WHAT'S UP?
DUKE-I'VE DECIDED TO MAKE YOU A FULL PARTNER IN THE KINGDOM.
I NEVER JUDGE A MAN BY HIS CLOTHES.
I BET YOU'RE THINKING TO YOURSELF IT'S NOT WORTH MUCH.
I JUDGE HIM BY HIS WIFE'S CLOTHES.
GET LOST!

AS CHRIS RIDES BACK INTO TOWN WITH REX MORGAN
IT FRIGHTENS ME! HE'S ACTING EXACTLY THE WAY HE DID BEFORE HE GOT INTO TROUBLE AND WAS SENT TO PRISON!
IN WHAT WAY?
I CAN'T PUT MY FINGER ON IT! IT SEEMS HE BECAME MORE PLEASANT AND OUTGOING - BUT AT THE SAME TIME, MORE IRRITABLE IF ANYONE DISAGREED WITH HIM!
THE FACT IS THAT HE NEEDS HELP! HE'S MENTALLY SURE HE WAS WHEN HE WAS SENT TO PRISON!
THE PROBLEM IS - HOW CAN WE GET HIM THAT HELP BEFORE HE DOES SOMETHING THAT GETS HIM IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW?

TWO MEN AND A WOMAN IN THE WATER, CAPTAIN!
GET A BOAT AWAY, KEEP LIGHTS ON 'EM!
YOU'RE RIP'S BUTLER, YOU DID THIS ON PURPOSE!
GO AWAY! I DON'T NEED RESCUING...
NOW YOU DO!

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game
BY HELEN ARNOLD AND BOB LEE
Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
UNREP
GUOCH
ALCIME
DEFUAL
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here
Jumble: DAILY ENSUE TURTLE POLITE
Answer: This medium communicates in an unearthly way - A SATELLITE

PICKING WINNERS

A Horseplayer's Guide

By Andrew Beyer, Houghton Mifflin, 226 pp. \$3.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ANDREW BEYER is not the usual sort of horseplayer. He came to his profession with a philosophical vengeance. In 1955, with two weeks to go before graduation from Harvard, he ran into an irreconcilable conflict: "My final examination in Chauver was scheduled on the same day that Kaud King would be trying to win the Triple Crown at Belmont Park. I knew nothing about the 'Caudistry' of the horse, but I had heard about Amberoid in the Belmont Stakes. So I went to the track. Although I blew a \$12,000 education, I did collect a \$13 payoff on Amberoid, cutting my losses for the day to \$11,987." And he has been at it ever since: first as a sports reporter for the Boston Globe and The Washington Post, then as horse-racing columnist for the Washington Daily News and since 1972 the Washington Star-News, and now as the author of a book called "Picking Winners: A Horseplayer's Guide."

So, considering Mr. Beyer's reflective approach to his profession, I read "Picking Winners" in the hope that he'd provide the key to a situation that once puzzled me. You see, many years ago—when there was world enough and time, and no responsibility—I read in some magazine about a system for picking "racecraft winners" that seemed to make sense. I don't recall now exactly how it went—it had something to do with "speed" horses (front-runners) and "stretch" horses (come-from-behinders) and involved calculating how fast each horse in a given race could run in the stretch, but when I tried it out it seemed to work.

So I went at it full time for a couple of weeks. I would buy the racing program in the morning, juggle hundreds of little numbers in the afternoon and place my bets and collect whatever I won in the evening (as it happened, the track nearest by was for brokers, not flat racers), and it paid off, sort of. I stayed ahead. But then I quit. I would work those hours with the little numbers. (And, incidentally,

since I couldn't afford large amounts, my hour on the track was cut to \$12.5. It was too much rest of life. So I moved over things. And what I to know from Mr. Be Does, he have an easie Can horse playing provide cape from real life?

Well, Mr. Beyer tells u of interesting things. H you all sorts of table and how the R the—that lady Rosetta B the flat races that cont most as much informa square millimeter as film; how to sniff a detectal betting coupe; i tential special crack ex and make a guess of how to judge trainers, a and jockeys, and whee master and why.

And he parcels all this mation in entertaining an "Picking Winners." In deed for flat racing what? Tedley's "The Education Foker Player" did for h draw.

But the heart of Mr. book is his three chap "Speed Handicapping," in he explains what to him i way, the truth, and the of handicapping—namely method for calculating an the number of speed rat every single horse he is to encounter in a race. An naturally involves hours o cruciatingly boring" work (he himself does "with a calculator, a set of charts the races run at [a given] during the previous year, s big sheets of poster paper, shoddy penicils, and a Dandies, and a belief that s taining hours of drudgery eventually pay off). To m sounds familiar: it seems the rest of life.

Of course, he himself wo agree: He sees the graditi of success at the racetrac its complete lack of ambig "A man who writes a book a about horse racing has to judgment of history," he studies the stock market have to wait for months o to learn if a particular in ment was a good one. A l player can see his opinion dated—or contradicted—in a ter of seconds. . . . The o betting itself, as the legen plunger Nick the Greek said, improves the flavor living." But as for me, I remember the long after with those little numbers. I prefer ambigity.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book critic for The New Y

—By Robert Byr

By Robert Byrne

Alexander Alekhine once criticized himself for a psychological weakness, "the impression that I could always, or nearly always, find myself in a bad position, conjure up some unexpected combination to extricate me from my difficulties—a dangerous delusion."

He was not alone in that delusion. In recent years, Bent Larsen has played as though in the grip of the same malady. With imagination in strategy and tactics similar to Alekhine's, the Danish grandmaster takes risks that make his colleagues seem timid by comparison.

Both Alekhine, more than 30 years ago, and Larsen, now, reaped a harvest of tournament successes with their adventurous play, but there is a vital difference between them: Alekhine knew when to stop.

A Careful Sequence

When Alekhine came to play the contest of his life, his opponent was the world champion José Raúl Capablanca, and it was to be seen of his habitual extravaganzas. He slowly ground down the great Cuban by conservative, carefully accurate play. On the other hand, Larsen likes to recognize no differences between tournament and match play, taking the same chances no matter how solid the opponent.

In the fourth game of the match in Stockholm, he lost by 5½-2½, to Ulf Andersson. Larsen made an unwarranted pawn sacrifice and, though he put up lengthy resistance, he eventually had to capitulate.

Andersson's tame opening did not present problems to Larsen, who could have equalized readily by 12... P-K4 or by 12... Q-Q1 followed by 13... P-K3. Instead, Larsen headed into 14... N-Q5, which resulted in a draw after Andersson's 16 Q-N4.

Perhaps Larsen speculated on 16... Q-QB4; 17 Q-NP, OR-N1; 18 Q-B6, KR-QB1; 19 Q-Q, RxQ, which would have regained the pawn. If so, he might later have realized that 17 Q-Q, R-Q3, B-QN4, KR-N3; 19 P-P, R-P; 20 KR-B1, Q-N5; 21 R-N5 still wins a pawn for Andersson.

A Neat Intoxic Tie-Up

After invading with 20... Q-B7, Larsen managed to tie up the white rooks for a while. However, it was not possible to exploit that situation by 22... R-B4, since 23 Q-N7, R-B4-B1; 24 KR-B1, Q-N6; 25 Q-N7, R-B7 can be met by 26 Q-Q4.

Andersson gradually loosened the bind by the exchange of queens at move 27, following that up with 28 N-N6. Larsen could not then recover his pawn by 29... R-P, because of 30... R-N1, BxP; 31 RxP, B-B8; 32 N-Q7.

Larsen fought his way into a rook-and-pawn ending, clinging to the rear of the white pawn formation with 41... R-B3, but he could not hold his vital K4 after Andersson's 43 R-KN1, since 43... R-B3 would have proved useless against 44 P-B4 and 45 P-K5ch.

Andersson's QP proved to be the only one that queened, and when Larsen saw that 57... P-N6; 58 R-N6ch, R-R5; 59 K-R5, P-B4; 60 R-B4, P-B7 was impossible because of 61 R-R5 mate, he was doomed and soon resigned.

ENGLISH OPENING

White Andersson		Black Larsen		White Andersson		Black Larsen		White Andersson		Black Larsen	
1	P-K3	1	P-K3	21	KR-Q1	21	KR-Q1	41	R-P	41	R-P
2	P-B4	2	P-B4	22	P-R3	22	P-R3	42	R-N6ch	42	R-N6
3	N-B3	3	P-Q3	23	KR-Q1	23	P-R3	43	R-R5	43	R-R5
4	P-KN3	4	P-QB4	24	N-Q2	24	P-R4	44	TXP R	44	TXP R
5	P-K4	5	Q-Q2	25	P-R3	25	P-R4	45	P-B4	45	P-B4
6	O-O	6	Q-Q2	26	K-B1	26	P-N7	46	P-P	46	P-P
7	P-Q3	7	Q-B1	27	Q-Q	27	Q-Q	47	K-K3	47	K-P
8	R-N1	8	R-B6	28	N-N6	28	R-Rch	48	P-P	48	R-R
9	P-Q2	9	N-B3	29	RxR	29	B-Q5	49	O-O	49	O-O
10	N-B5	10	N-B5	30	P-B4	30	P-B4	50	P-Q1	50	P-Q1
11	KxB	11	O-O	31	N-B3	31	R-QB1	51	P-Q6	51	K-B3
12	B-B3	12	R-K1	32	K-K1	32	R-N4	52	TXP	52	P-N5
13	B-Q2	13	Q-Q2	33	P-R3	33	P-R3	53	K-R5	53	K-R5
14	N-Q5	14	P-B6	34	P-K5	34	P-N7	54	TXP	54	P-B4
15	B-N	15	P-B6	35	P-N1	35	R-P	55	K-B3	55	R-P
16	Q-N4	16	R-N1	36	K-Q2	36	R-N4	56	TXP	56	P-B5
17	P-B3	17	P-B6	37	P-B6	37	P-B6	57	P-B6	57	P-B6
18	Q-N6	18	O-N3	38	P-B3	38	P-B6ch	58	R-N6	58	R-N6
19	P-B3	19	Q-QB5	39	K-Q4	39	P-R4	59	P-B4	59	P-B4
20	P-QB3	20	Q-B7	40	P-K4	40	R-R3				

